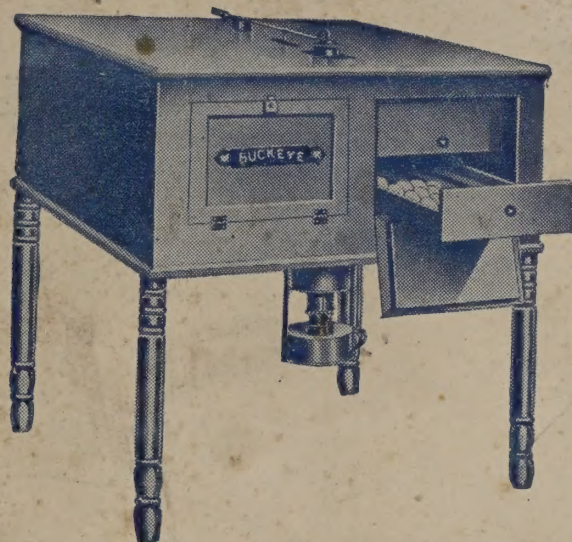


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Buckeye Incubator Co.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.
CATALOGUE



The New Automatic Buckeye
Regulation so Perfect No Thermometer is Needed
All Metal = Fire-Proof = Continuous Hatcher

Introduction

This modest price list, as compared with our more pretentious catalogs of the past and those of most of our competitors, appears to call for some apology, or rather, an explanation regarding our condensing into so small a space, that which occupies the major part of most incubator catalogs.

We do not think you require an apology for the absence of pictorial embellishments, family anecdotes and the biography of our various employees. For while all this would possibly afford some entertainment, its truth or falsity is immaterial to your selection of an incubator. We have some appreciation for the artistic and the beautiful, but despair of harmonizing art and commercialism. Others better qualified than we have attempted it, with the result that we have never seen an incubator catalog which we would be tempted to treasure, either for its artistic merit, its entertaining qualities or as a book of reference. Consequently have decided to consume as little of your time as possible in introducing ourselves and our methods, and impart what we have to say concerning our product in the fewest possible words.

As to ourselves—we believe in our own honesty, and by so conducting our business as to inoculate our patrons with the same belief have succeeded fairly well. Having for the past seventeen years devoted our energies to the manufacture of incubators, and our product during all that time having occupied a foremost rank among such products. Enjoying a reputation for excellence second to none naturally makes us think we know how to build incubators. We know we have many thousands of patrons in every civilized country on the globe who agree with us. We have neither the largest capital invested nor the most extensive factory. But we have

THE BEST INCUBATOR ON EARTH

with facilities for manufacture and distribution unsurpassed. With capital sufficient to admit of our paying cash for all supplies, insuring the best at bottom prices, and with a credit and responsibility ascertainable from any mercantile agency, or from any reputable citizen of Springfield, O., and by permission we refer to the First National Bank, of this city. So much regarding ourselves. Now we will try to devote the following pages to such information as was probably the incentive to your desiring this catalog.

Some Plain Facts

For something like 6,000,000 households the American Hen is the bread winner. The eggs she lays are not exactly golden, but in the aggregate their annual value is greater than that of all the gold and silver mines in the country. And the hen must share the credit for this magnificent showing with the Incubator. American Incubators have been constructed as large as 60,000 egg capacity, but experience favors the use of a greater number of smaller machines rather than those of extraordinary capacity.

Both the flesh and the egg of the fowl are foods, the most nutritious and valuable of any obtainable; an increase in the consumption of such foods and a diminution of pork consumed, would result in such an improved condition of health, as that the financial saving in doctor's bills and consequent improved capacity for greater labor, would make an enormous total which under present conditions is wasted.

Like milk, an egg is a complete food, containing every element necessary to animal development. It is easily digested and there is no more concentrated and nourishing food.

The value of egg food as compared with lean meat, for the sustenance of the active bodily forces is about 16 to 9, and as mere flesh producers they are about equal. Eggs also possess the advantage of cheapness. The relative cost of product of eggs and pork is, taking corn as a basis—three and three-quarter pounds of corn produce one pound of egg, while to produce one pound of pork, six pounds of corn are necessary.

If the magnitude of the poultry industry of this country has never occurred to you, it is time you gave the subject some consideration. The eggs laid annually in the United States would, if laid in a continuous chain, encircle the earth twenty-eight times, and freight a solid railroad train 1,085 miles long. The value of eggs and poultry meat sold this year will aggregate \$300,000,000.00—a sum greater by nearly \$60,000,000.00 than the total value of the pig output. The average cow weighs 130 times as much as a hen, yet the hen's one year's earnings will buy all the cows in the country, and the entire tobacco crop as well. The hen's one year's earnings would buy the entire group of Philippine Islands many times over.

The state of Missouri has outranked the world in the production of lead and zinc; yet in 1898 the Missouri hen, from her earnings, could have bought it all and have a very large nest egg to spare. If given but half a chance the hen's one year's earnings will lift the mortgage from every farm in this glorious country.

No greater mistake is made than believing that when eggs are high priced it does not pay to operate an Incubator. This proposition is only true of an Incubator which will not hatch hatchable eggs and such an Incubator will not prove profitable with eggs at one cent per dozen.

Don't you know that when eggs are high poultry is correspondingly high, and the earlier in the season you have them the higher price you will get for them; and if you neglect it you will soon find yourself in this position? i. e., poultry and eggs at magnificent prices but you have none to sell.

Now artificial appliances for producing this best and cheapest of foods in greater abundance and with less trouble and expense are, we think, desirable machines.

Why You Need an Incubator

Endeavoring to prove to you that you need an incubator above all things else, many writers gifted with a too vivid imagination, and over-zealous in the interest of the machines they represent, have published much extravagant nonsense, giving most fanciful figures and impractical schemes.

We, of course, desire to impress you with the importance of the topic under consideration, for upon our success depends our livelihood, but to secure that end we will not descend to romance or to willful misrepresentation, for we believe a plain statement of facts will suffice.

No Investment Will Pay So Well

Nothing we have ever investigated will pay so well for the capital and labor invested as poultry culture by the use of incubators and brooders. We have positive knowledge of an investment of twenty dollars in one machine in February resulting in a net profit by May of \$47.00 cash and 300 marketable chicks, worth, at the very low estimate of \$3.00 per dozen, \$75.00, and this is but one of the hundreds of such instances with which we are acquainted.

Now if it pays so well on a small scale it will pay proportionately well on a large scale. On a small scale poultry raising is merely an incident to farming or other business. Time and attention required are not items of cost. As the business involves but little manual labor, and that of a light character, it is usually the work of otherwise unproductive members of the household, and under the conditions of the ordinary farm the food consists largely of what otherwise would be wasted. On a large scale hired help is a necessity, the business is prosecuted to its limit at seasonable times, and then gives place to other business.

This is the plan of operation of those making a successful and profitable business of poultry raising. They give every energy to poultry raising in the winter and early spring in order to obtain the highest prices, which prevail from March to August, after securing which they fall back on small fruits, market gardening or other business for the remainder of the year. The business is capable of indefinite expansion within these limits and when both or either of these factors are retained cannot be otherwise than profitable. We do not advise the neglect, much less the abandonment of other farm work or business in which you may be interested, and the devotion of your entire time to poultry culture, for it cannot profitably employ all your time.

For the above reasons we have never hesitated to discourage novices embarking in the market poultry business on an extensive scale and on the exclusive plan. While such advice is not to our immediate advantage, we believe it will sooner or later be fully appreciated.

If your investigations satisfy you there is money to be made in any branch of the poultry business in your locality and you desire to engage in it, *you cannot afford* to dispense with the services of incubators and brooders, because with these machines you can hatch and care for 500 fowls as easily as you can hatch and care for 50 with hens, and do it on a small area of land.

Chicks When You Want Them Is Money When You Need It

You can produce your fowls at will and have them ready for the market at the most desirable time, and can have them of uniform size and weight and as nearly as possible alike. This is an important consideration as in marketing stock, poultry, vegetables or fruit a better price is secured if there is uniformity in size and appearance.

Again the use of machines enables you to maintain both quality and quantity sufficient for any demand and at the season when poultry sells at the highest price. So you are master of the situation.

These favorable conditions could not possibly be maintained, if you relied on broody hens to do your hatching. Incubators and brooders are as indispensable in this business as the sewing machine in garment making, the creamery in butter making or the reaper or mower in farming.

But What Objection May Be Urged Against the Setting Hen?

First, nothing taxes the vital powers of your fowls so much as setting, and you certainly have been annoyed by their invariably declining to set when you most desired they should, so that you might derive the benefit of the best market, and their persistence in setting when it is least convenient or desirable to you that they should do so.

If perchance some desire to set at an opportune time, the desire is little likely to attack a sufficient number of them at such time as to render their combined hatch an object of any commercial importance. That alone is fatal to the enterprise of early chicken raising.

Then you cannot set many hens in one building, even should you have the requisite space and a large number of hens ready and willing to set at the proper time. Unless very exceptional arrangements existed, the quarrels and fights would rapidly deplete the stock of eggs, and the young chicks would have a very precarious existence, because there is no female more jealous of another than a broody hen. So it is possible to keep the peace among them only by keeping them apart. This is not possible on a large scale, and so that also bars the raising of chickens by setting hens.

Again, hens of good laying stock will not care for their chicks longer than four to six weeks. At this age the chicks are not fledged, and as you are hatching early in the season to get the big prices paid for broilers, the weather is cold, and your chicks get chilled and die of the many forms of indigestion, or freeze to death outright. So this again renders it impossible to raise market chickens by the hens.

A Proper Apportionment of Work Makes Light Labor and Sure Profits

You can readily see how unprofitable it is to keep hens at this debilitating work when they could be so much more profitably employed in laying, for a hen of reasonably good laying stock will, during the three months necessarily consumed in hatching and brooding a flock of chicks, if properly cared for, lay from sixty to ninety eggs. Hence we say that it will be impossible to prosecute a system of poultry culture sufficiently large to justify the time, cash or care that this or any other business requires if hens are relied upon to perform any other part than the furnishing of eggs. Everything to succeed must be well organized. The hen cannot perform two parts, much less three. She cannot lay eggs in great numbers, set three weeks and carry her brood six to ten weeks, and yet be very productive to the poultrymen. During this time under the old system the most that she could possibly yield would be about ten chicks per average. Under the other system, where labor is allotted and the two parts that tax her powers most, that is hatching and brooding, are assigned to machines, she may be made to furnish eighty eggs, and so contribute fully fifty chicks during the same period. Thus by using the machines for hatching and brooding you keep the hens busy laying, and so get the greatest profit of your stock.

That it is more profitable to raise chickens by artificial incubation than by hens is a matter of easy demonstration. Omitting from the calculation the advantages mentioned above of early markets and laying instead of setting hens, our two hundred egg machine is the equivalent of fifteen to sixteen hens. Now if you will keep an accurate account of the

time consumed in looking after these setting hens for three weeks and the feed required during the same time, which at the lowest calculation is fifty cents, and compare it with the five or ten minutes morning and night demanded by the machine, and the cost of three or four gallons of oil (depending upon where the machine is run) which is consumed by the incubator, at ten cents per gallon, the maximum figure is forty cents. The difference in time and money is several hundred per cent in favor of the machine.

The Incubator Will Do 20 Per Cent Better Work than the Average Hen

Here the query is pertinent. Will the incubator hatch as many chicks from the two hundred eggs as the hen will, and will the brooder raise as large a percentage of these chicks as the hen will? Let us see. A hen in early spring cannot cover over twelve eggs successfully; of these she seldom hatches over eight or ten; she often kills one or two and seldom raises six per average. That we think all will agree is an honest estimate. This calculation must be based on fertile eggs. Any of our incubators can be relied upon to hatch from 60 to 80 per cent. of the fertile eggs. We have given the hen the advantage and rather underestimated the success of the incubator, and yet we have no hesitancy in stating that: Given exactly the same number and kind of eggs, as to sterility or fertility, *we guarantee our Incubator to do 20 per cent better than the average hen*, and as to the rearing of chicks, a good brooder can be relied upon to raise 95 per cent. of all the healthy chicks.

You must if you have ever attempted to raise chickens, have been exasperated at beholding a promising flock of chicks depleted so rapidly as to cause the surmise that an epidemic was rife among them, while the unconscious cause of this high rate of mortality strutted around as proud of the two or three puny little runts as she was of the whole original brood. With a good brooder, 95 per cent of those chicks could have been raised to maturity, because, they would not have been trailed around in all kinds of weather, would not have been trampled to death by fighting hens, would not have died from gapes nor become debilitated by lice, for with a well-warmed brooder which the little fellows would always know where to find, they would never get chilled. We once heard a lady of large experience in poultry raising say: "If I had to dispense with either the Incubator or the Brooder, I would prefer that it be the Incubator, as, if deprived of the Incubator, I could still hatch with hens; but without the Brooder I could raise so few of them that it would prove very unprofitable employment. In fact, I do not see how I could well dispense with either." The conclusion is, you are forced to use the Incubator and Brooder from every side of the consideration.

Broiler Raising Is a Business

Broiler raising is emphatically a business, and if attempted by a novice would most assuredly prove a failure, until he had paid for the experience, which is the essential element of success in any business. Learn something of the hatching and rearing of chicks first. In other words, get your experience cheaply, then you are equipped for embarking in the business on as extensive a scale as your capital and energy will permit, and with organization and the attention any other business of equal value would require, you cannot make a failure of it.

Possibly you have always supposed the raising of chickens for market was a little and easy business, and that is probably why you have always allowed your wife to attend to it, nor allowed her neither the time, means, nor necessary help to make it a better success. But with every disadvantage, and while doing her other work, she yet raised enough to buy the family groceries. Yet, with Incubators and Brooders to assist in the work and no more time devoted to it, thousands of chicks could have been marketed instead of hundreds.

If you are a farmer you need these machines to show you what a profitable crop you

are neglecting, for it is a matter of statistical proof, that the poultry crop of this country is of vastly more value than the wheat crop, and these machines will pay you one hundred per cent. better than any other investment you can make on the farm. There is absolutely nothing you can produce upon your ground that is not subject to the thousand and one ills and accidents that beset the farmer. Poultry raising for market is the only exception. If it is hot or cold, wet or dry, neither of these can effect your hatching chicks, with an Incubator or raising them in a Brooder. This business as now systemized and conducted can no more fail than a creamery or cheese factory, because if you secure good, fertile eggs, the rest of the work is certain.

No Crop is Raised With Less Expense

But, you ask, "Is a poultry crop expensive?" We answer, a crop which you can sow, reap and market in twelve weeks cannot be so.

The cost of food in raising chickens has been estimated over and over again by careful poultry raisers and the average has been proven to be five cents per pound. The annual cost of keeping each hen is less than \$1.00. In fact one cent per week has frequently been proven to be the cost. The average yield of eggs from Brahma and Plymouth Rocks is from 150 to 200 eggs per year. If carefully managed there could be raised over 50 chicks from each hen, which at 35 cents each equals \$17.50; deducting said \$7.50 for all expense, would leave \$10.00 per hen. We think this is very low figuring, and are confident it can be more than equalled in careful poultry culture.

You can sell your chicks from January to June at three months old for from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per dozen. If hotels and restaurants can afford to pay from 50 to 75 cents for young chicks, why may not the farmer have his own machines and hatch out his own chicks for his family use? These nice young broilers are as good for his wife, his children and himself, as for any one, and he can raise them at a few cents each. There is nothing so healthful to a family of growing children as changes in healthful food, and there is nothing more injurious to health than a continuous diet of all meat. An Incubator and Brooder on a farm for the use of the family has become a necessity and will cut down the price of living one-half. We expect soon to see these machines employed on every farm just as other inventions that lighten the labor and conduce to human happiness and cheaper and better living.

If you are simply pursuing a pleasure in breeding fine fowls, their health and appearance is everything to you. With an Incubator to hatch your young stock and your hens not allowed to set, both young and old will always be in better condition.

If you rely on hens to hatch, aside from the fact that with a Brooder you can raise more of them to maturity, you can by taking the chicks from the hen as soon as hatched and putting them in the Brooder set your hens again immediately. Consequently, if you are a fancier for profit, an Incubator to perform the work of setting hens will enable your birds to score more points and prove more profitable as layers.

If you reside in the city, with these machines you can hatch and raise your own table fowls, having Spring chickens just when you want them and not a hen on the premises, besides affording you a pleasurable occupation for a few moments each day, and saving on your table expense.

We think we have said enough to enable any one to appreciate the truth of what we advocate—namely, importance of poultry culture for market by the use of Incubators and Brooders, and have stated the case so fairly that every breeder, fancier, farmer or farmer's wife who looks to the flock of fowls as a source of profit must appreciate the advantages of these machines.

There must be no misunderstanding as to the teaching of this catalog. We do not

open a gold mine before you and figure out a vast fortune without labor in the raising of chickens and eggs for market. But we recommend to your consideration a most profitable industry, one which can not fail to yield immense profit to patient industry and honest, intelligent effort, and trust that we have succeeded in impressing you with the desirability of Incubators and Brooders in its prosecution.

First of all, and in order to be honest with yourself, your Incubator and the business, you must have good eggs—must have them fresh, well fertilized and from the right kind of stock; if you do not look to this you will fail just as surely as you would fail as a farmer by planting or sowing poor seed. Now, do not let this fact escape your attention, because it is a fundamental fact—because everything depends on good eggs. If the eggs be stale or not fertilized, or the fowls that laid them sick, or half starved, or half frozen, if the eggs be jolted or shaken, they will not hatch under a hen or the best Incubator in the world, or if they should get out of the shell their vitality is so low that they will be weakly and soon die, no matter how good and properly you care for them. Please do not forget this fact for it has been at the bottom of many a failure to get a good hatch that was wrongly referred to the Incubator. Remember also, that when you have secured the right kind of eggs you have then gotten the best possible start, and if you have a first-class Incubator and Brooder you are almost certain of success with proper care and attention.

Preparation and expense must be incurred in every occupation; in this, unlike almost any other occupation, especially gardening or farming, we are not dependent on the weather. Whether it rains much or little, or none at all, the chicken raiser is equally indifferent. His operations go on under cover, controlled by the agencies of which he is master. Man must eat and his supplies must sell.

Our Incubators

In their construction, of whatever style, size or price, we use only the best material obtainable. Lumber—nothing but the best quality of poplar, which we buy far in advance of our needs. Our kilns holding two car-loads enable us to properly season it, so we may send machines on trial without fear of their warping, splitting, cracking or coming apart.

Metals—The best No. 27 and 24 Morehead Steel well galvanized and 14 oz. cold rolled copper. Hardware of every kind, the best that is made.

Workmanship is intimately connected with this matter of material, for with the best materials and unskilled work in combining them, we could hardly afford to send our machines on trial. Almost every workman in our employ has been with us ever since we started the manufacture of Incubators, seventeen years ago, and are all skilled artisans, whose work looks well, performs well and “stays made.”

Style—So varied as to appeal to every taste, wood case, metal case, operated with thermometer and without thermometer, hot water and hot air systems of heating, steel tank and copper tank, with nursery and without nursery, and in size ranging from 50 egg capacity to 1000 eggs capacity. In fact almost every style except the combined incubator and brooder. Even the nursery, which is merely a space beneath the eggs into which the chicks drop when hatched, we consider useless if not detrimental, but in deference to the demand for such, we make them, and though in no sense a brooder, is better adapted to such service than is the combined article, which is only made for the buyer who expects very much for very little. It is in fact the department store's favorite. Two machines whose functions in poultry culture are so distinctly separate cannot be combined except at the sacrifice of merit in one or other or both, consequently you exercise no economy in the purchase of such, for the brooder so called can only be used for a very few days and then only at the risk of serious

loss. There is no patentable feature about such machines and if they were in the least desirable we should certainly build them.

Heating—while we esteem the hot water system best for incubators, we make one small hot air one. Water may be more surely and positively directed in its course, consequently prove a more reliable distributor of heat than hot air, retains heat longer and may be carried farther, enabling us to more certainly uniformly heat a large area with hot water than with hot air, and should the source of heat be accidentally withdrawn, the eggs in the hot air Incubator would be killed long before those in a hot water incubator would be injuriously affected. There is however no difference in the quality of heat. Our method of applying heat varies with the different styles, and is properly a part of the detailed description of each.

Regulation of heat also depends on the style of the Incubator, where the thermostat is placed in the egg chamber. There cannot be conceived a better material than hard rubber from every point of view. It is solid, cannot change in quality, is not affected by barometrical conditions of the atmosphere, as is any fluid either exposed or sealed, is more responsive to changes of heat and cold than is any metal, is not affected by moisture, does not rust, and is more durable than any other material; our manner of use is fully explained in description of those styles equipped with such.

Our latest regulator is absolutely perfect, but is not adapted for use within the egg chamber. This regulator is both thermometer and thermostat and is very lucidly explained in the description of the Style D Buckeye, in which we employ it, guaranteeing it to maintain an absolutely uniform temperature in every cubic inch of the egg chamber all the time and under all conditions of use. Ventilation and moisture supply are automatic in all our Incubators, and the manner of securing the desired result is part of the description of each style.

Egg Turning is performed in all styles of our Incubators, by the only sensible, practicable, speedy and absolutely reliable way, i. e. by the use of an extra tray. We have an attic largely encumbered by patented devices for turning eggs, some of which cost us much, some little and some nothing, and all are equally worthless. An extra egg tray to be used in turning the eggs is part of the equipment of every incubator, regardless of size or price.

Thermometers. These are especially made for use by one of the best manufacturers of such instruments in the country, and cost more per dozen than most thermometers sell for per gross. The age of the tube before graduation is the only assurance of accuracy in these instruments, and for this, we, as well as all other Incubator manufacturers must rely on the honor of the house from which we buy. We pay an especial price for this guarantee and believe it may be depended on. From the very fact that the operation of the best and most expensive Incubator ever made, at an erroneous temperature would not hatch eggs, and that we sell ours on trial and guarantee perfect satisfaction, don't you think we would use every effort to secure perfect thermometers? Don't understand us as meaning that we or any other maker, could if we desired, send you absolutely perfect thermometers, for in scientific work, requiring great accuracy, the delicate instruments there used must be frequently tested and the corrections in graduation made, for even they become inaccurate in course of time. We do guarantee to send you just as accurate thermometers as it is possible for any maker of Incubators to supply and sufficiently accurate to assure perfect incubation.

Please bear in mind that with our style D Automatic Buckeye, we send no thermometer. Our only objection to your use of a thermometer with this incubator is our positive knowledge that the thermostat is a more reliable indicator of the temperature than is any thermometer.

Lamps

The lamps we send with our Incubators are of either steel or copper, depending on the size and style of the Incubator. They are made by us and especially for use in our machines. Any Incubator with enclosed lamp must resort to safety devices to avoid, if possible, overheating. Our lamps are exposed, cool air is constantly circulating around them and overheating is impossible. The burners are all No. 2 sun hinge burners, the strongest and best coal oil burner made. The chimneys are all of iron with isinglass front, so that the condition of the flame may be observed at all times. They are absolutely unbreakable and are indestructible. The mode of hanging the lamp varies on the different styles and sizes, and will be found solid, reliable and safe. Our policy has been not to make special shapes and designs, thus compelling you to send to us for every trifling repair which may become necessary, but on the contrary, wherever practicable, we have adopted goods which may ordinarily be obtained in any lamp supply store. Thus any ordinary low lamp will fit most of our machines; the burners are part of the stock of any such store, and the wick is the ordinary No. 2 wick, and if you desire, any old style lamp chimney will answer, if you like it better than the metal one.

Egg Tester

An egg tester, while not at all essential to the hatching of good, fertile eggs, is, nevertheless, a handy article to have, enabling you to observe the progress of the eggs and to remove bad or worthless ones. Our Buckeye egg tester is the simplest and at the same time the handiest and most convenient form, and one is included in the equipment of every incubator we sell.

Finish

The finish on all our Incubators is of the best, making any of them a beautiful and durable piece of furniture, as well as a most useful machine.

These Incubators of all sizes and models have double doors, some glass, some wood, and some metal, and all are automatic both in ventilation and moisture supply.

Legs

Detachable legs are a part of every Incubator and admit of their being used with or without legs as the conveniences of the location in which they are being operated may require. These legs (except on the fifty egg size) are put on with double end malleable iron, table leg screws, the same as are used on the heaviest and best extension tables; so you may judge whether they are not sufficiently stable and strong; in fact, more so than those having the legs clumsily built so as to reach the top, which device is often resorted to in order to conceal any possible warping or cracking of the edges of the Incubator itself and not that it may be built any stronger in such manner, and they certainly do not present the finished, graceful, workmanlike appearance of turned legs properly attached. We have been carefully explicit in giving you the details of construction of all our Incubators that you may determine from our description what mechanical and scientific principles are employed, thereby the better enabling you to judge whether or not they are apt to perform the service for which we sell them, and that you may see when you receive the machine that they are in every particular exactly as we represent them. Remember also we not only guarantee everything to be precisely as described above, but offer to let you try any of them, even the cheapest ones, without paying one cent until you are satisfied not only with their appearance, but with their performance.

[The above being carefully read permits us to describe with greater brevity the individual Incubators of the various styles which follow.]

We will first describe our latest and best,

The Automatic Style D Buckeye Incubator

A fire proof, accident proof, continuous hatcher, needing no thermometer.

In this Incubator we offer the crystalized results of over sixteen years patient experimenting. The principles of construction and regulation employed in its manufacture are absolutely new and unique. It embodies every point of excellence conceded by all as essential to a good incubator, besides possessing many features of superiority over all others.

We are fully aware that you cannot safely buy an Incubator relying only on the claims of its makers. However, we ask you not only to note wherein we claim superiority for the Automatic Buckeye, but observe also why we make those claims. For the Automatic Buckeye we claim:

First. Absolute uniformity of temperature in every cubic inch of the interior of the egg chambers. That this is not merely the same stereotyped expression to be found in every incubator catalogue will be apparent by a glance at the illustration of our tank arrangement, by which the eggs, except in the front where is located the door, are entirely surrounded by hot water, and any difference in temperature is impossible. Hence our manner of wording this claim—"Every cubic inch of the interior" absolutely the same temperature all the time.

Second. A less consumption of fuel than is required for the operation of any other incubator of like capacity. There are two prime reasons why this is true. 1st. Because all other incubators depending on the radiation of heat from the tank to the eggs, must, whether hot water or hot air is used, be heated to 115 degrees or 125 degrees to secure 103 degrees of heat at the location of the eggs, whereas the eggs in the Automatic Buckeye, being entirely surrounded by hot water, the temperature of that water need be no hotter than 104 degrees to afford a temperature of 103 degrees to the eggs. It necessarily follows that to heat the water to the higher temperature more fuel must be consumed than can be consumed in heating it only to the lower temperature. 2d. We consume less fuel because of the wider expanse of heating surface; the entire bottom of the water tank is exposed to the heat and every atom of heat afforded by the fuel, whether oil or gas be used, is promptly absorbed and utilized by the water. A reference to the illustration of our method of heating will make this perfectly clear to you.

Third. Our ability to incubate successfully any number of eggs, which may be placed in the Incubator at any time regardless of the state of incubation of eggs already in the incubator. This means the operator is under no obligation to await the securing of all the eggs with which it is desired to fill the incubator before beginning operations, but may put eggs in the incubator at any time, thus avoiding the risk of keeping eggs too long, and enabling the operator to secure, with a single incubator, a hatch every week and with the larger sizes two or three hatches each week if desired. With the Automatic Style D Buckeye this is possible because the entire interior of the Incubator being occupied by drawers, each of which hold 50 ordinary sized eggs. Each of these drawers is surrounded by water. Each of them is ventilated and supplied with moisture from the outer atmosphere, which after being brought to precisely the same temperature as is the egg chamber, and retaining all of its natural humidity is admitted to the egg chamber through openings in the water wall, as freely as though the eggs were not enclosed. In all other systems of ventilation the air is admitted to the egg chamber either too cold or after passing over super-heated surfaces which extract every particle of moisture. Both these methods necessitate the supplying of moisture during the later periods of incubation, which excess would be fatal to the eggs in earlier stages of incubation, hence in such incubators all eggs to be incubated must be

put in the incubator at the same time. These drawers are to all intents and purposes separate and independent incubators, for though heated from the same source and all regulated by one regulator, they have independent ventilation and moisture supply and each lot of 50 eggs is isolated from all others, as there is no communication between the various drawers—making our claim of continuous hatching a practicable and natural one.

Fourth. Impossibility of overheating under any circumstances whatever, or of chilling under any conditions except the extinguishment of the source of heat for at least four or five hours. This is a very broad statement, but we can substantiate every word of it, and do not hesitate to so guarantee it. We do not mean to be understood as saying you cannot make a sufficiently hot flame to cause some rise in temperature, nor do we wish to be understood as saying that you can by any possibility hatch with this or any other incubator if you do not maintain a sufficient amount of heat to keep up the temperature in the egg chambers. What we mean by the above claim is: a moderate flame is all that will be required at any time, and so much must be maintained, although the volume of water surrounding the egg chambers is so great that a total withdrawal or extinguishment of the source of heat will not appreciably affect the temperature in the egg chambers for several hours thereafter. We also mean that if through carelessness or neglect a flame so high that it is just within the limits of smoking should be permitted for several hours it cannot overheat the eggs. These results are due to the happy combination of our regulator (which infallibly raises the damper upon a rise in the temperature of the water and lowers the damper upon a fall in the temperature of the water) and the peculiar construction of our heating device, which is adapted to the carrying off of any excess of heat without overheating or otherwise injuring the incubating eggs. A reference to the illustration of our regulator and heating device will convince you of the accuracy of this claim.

Fifth. A more perfect control of the temperature within the egg chambers than has ever heretofore been devised. We not only guarantee uniform temperature at the eggs—which few if any makers will undertake to guarantee—but we guarantee that at all times and under all conditions you will find every cubic inch of the interior of the egg chambers precisely the same temperature, right where the eggs are and also above and below them. Here also we have all competition distanced, and this result is attained by the combination of the construction of the egg chambers being entirely surrounded by water and the employment of an absolutely perfect and infallible regulator of the supply of heat. In the construction of our thermostat we employ the well known principle of hydrostatics, for the discovery of which we are indebted to the efforts of Archimedes, of Syracuse, to detect any fraud on the part of a goldsmith to whom King Hiero of Syracuse had intrusted gold for the purpose of making a crown. His proof of the dishonesty of the goldsmith led to much more important results in that he established the infallibility of the law of hydrostatics, which law is: A solid immersed in a liquid sustains an upward pressure in precise relation to the amount of liquid displaced. It necessarily follows that the bulkier the immersed solid the greater the upward pressure it sustains. It is reliance on the infallibility of this law which induces the intrusting to the waves of immense steel battleships, weighing thousands of tons and costing millions of money. Now is it not clear to you that if we can so construct a solid body that we may after its immersion in the water control its displacement, we can make it stand at any desired height in the water? This is precisely what we do. This, please understand, is not a float whose action is dependent either on the expansion of water under heat or the height of water in the reservoir in which it is floating. We employ as a thermostat a metal box filled at a given temperature with gas, air or other expansive fluid. When this box is submerged in the water the heating of the water causes expansion of the contents of the box, the sides are extended, its bulk and consequently its displacement of water is increased, and by the law of hydrostatics referred to above, the box though receiving no increase in weight is larger, receives a greater pressure from below, and consequently rises higher in the water. If this box is attached to a lever to

one end of which is fastened a damper, don't you see how absolutely certain it is that an increase of the heat in that water must raise that damper? And if that damper is so arranged over a flue that its rising permits the escape of excess of heat from the source of heat, don't you see how impossible overheating becomes? The converse of this being equally true—that is: a cooling of the water contracts the size of the box, causing it to occupy a lower position in the water, carrying the damper down with it, shutting off the escape of heat by lowering the damper onto the flue—by so doing it must increase the temperature of the water. All this our regulator does, rising and falling accurately and infallibly with the smallest fractional change in the temperature of the water in which it is submerged, thus absolutely controlling the temperature in the egg chambers, enabling us to guarantee the accuracy of this claim broad as it is. Refer to our detailed description of this regulator; note its simplicity; of how very few parts it is composed; the absence of wires to be bent or rusted, and the almost perfect elimination of all chance of friction. There is nothing to rust, bend, get out of order, or be damaged in any way, and cannot deteriorate from use. It is filled and weighted by us, is all ready for use when you receive it, and needs no future readjustment to meet changed conditions. It is a combined thermometer and regulator. This regulator and tank construction are among the very few items which in the course of sixteen years devoted to the manufacture and development of incubators we have deemed worthy of patent protection.

Sixth. This is the only incubator in the successful operation of which a thermometer may be dispensed with; indeed, is entirely unnecessary either at its start or conclusion. This claim depends largely on the validity of the preceding claim, for if our regulator will not control the temperature this claim will fail. You can easily, however, ascertain that thermometers were for many years constructed on the same principles of expansion employed by us in our regulator, less accurate and reliable than our regulator, however, simply because they were not submerged in water. Our regulator is in fact both thermostat and thermometer. It is filled and weighted by us in precisely the manner to cause it to raise the damper at the right temperature, and would do it whether or not you had a thermometer in the egg chamber, for as you cannot, except by intentionally changing its weight, cause it to raise or lower at any other temperature than that for which we have set it, a thermometer is useless. No hatch can be spoiled because of inaccurate or misplaced thermometer, aside from which the expense of replacing broken or lost thermometers is an item in the operation of an incubator not to be overlooked.

Seventh. The Automatic Buckeye is absolutely fireproof, not because of the use of asbestos or insurance thimbles, for which we have no use, but simply because the entire machine is constructed of metal—the entire bottom where is located the lamp or gas flame is metal, as is also the outer case and the doors. The lamp bowl not being enclosed, but being at all times surrounded and cooled by the atmosphere, the strong upward draught we have whether the damper be up or down, preventing any heating of the lamp bowl, so that by no possibility can the oil be overheated. All these features of construction combine to making this machine absolutely fireproof. The construction of the Automatic Buckeye admits of the use of gas, either artificial or natural, without additional expense; and, with slight expense, electric current may be used for heating.

Eighth. Ease of operation. With no thermometer to watch, weight or set-nut to adjust or change, no moisture or ventilation to supply or regulate, nor fine adjustment of lamp or gas flame required, in fact nothing to do but turn the eggs and keep the lamp bowl filled, and if you use gas as fuel not even these latter cares, how can it possibly be otherwise than easy to operate?

Ninth. Immunity from damage from either accident or use. The exceptionally few parts necessary to the performance of every function, the low temperature required of the water, the flame never coming in direct contact with any surface on the other side of which is water, the absence of all adjustable weights or screws which might be lost or

misplaced, no wires to rust or bend, and neither glass nor thermometer to break, are we are sure, good and sufficient reasons for this claim and justification for our five years' guarantee.

Tenth. Hatching qualities. This is the quality most desirable in an incubator, in fact, the one thing for which it is built. This quality depends for its excellence upon the happy combination of the many other good qualities. An incubator, even though a good hatcher, if too expensive in operation or requiring constant attention in order to obtain good results is not a desirable incubator. The Automatic Style D Buckeye maintains an absolute uniform incubating temperature. Pure air and moisture are supplied from the outer atmosphere at precisely the temperature and identically the same conditions prevailing under the setting hen. Consequently hatchable eggs under such conditions must hatch strong, healthy chicks, and because of all the reasons given above at the minimum of cost and attention.

Claims of superiority for his especial product are made by every maker of incubators, but seldom if ever will you find in connection with those claims reasons which will enable you to form a judgment as to their validity such as we have given above. If you have had only slight acquaintance with the artificial method of hatching during the past sixteen years, you cannot have failed to know something of our incubators, particularly of our Bantam or Style B Incubator, of which there are more than 40,000 in use. Many thousands with that incubator hatch every egg they put in it, and notwithstanding the enviable reputation achieved by the Bantam, we do not hesitate to assert that the Automatic Style D Buckeye is as superior to the Bantam as the Bantam was to all other incubators of its date. With this, our latest product, we are keeping not only abreast of the times, but are several years in advance of all other makers.

We will now consider the details of construction, which will enable you the better to judge of the value and merits of this

Our Latest and Best Incubator

Materials—The case, as well as the egg chambers, water tank, heating apparatus and lamp bowl, are constructed throughout of heavy steel, all parts in contact with water being heavily galvanized. Detachable, symmetrical, wood legs, which are attached by means of a heavy, double end, table leg screw, such as are used in the construction of the heaviest dining tables. Patent glazed screen wire for trays, and the highest class of hardware throughout. As to combining these materials into the making of good incubators, in other words, good workmanship, our sixteen years experience and the high character of our product during all that time, we believe, a sufficient guarantee of our ability in that line.

The tank (illustrated in Fig. 1.) is, in fact, three or more boxes, one of which is larger than the others, the smaller of these boxes, with water spaces between, constitute the egg

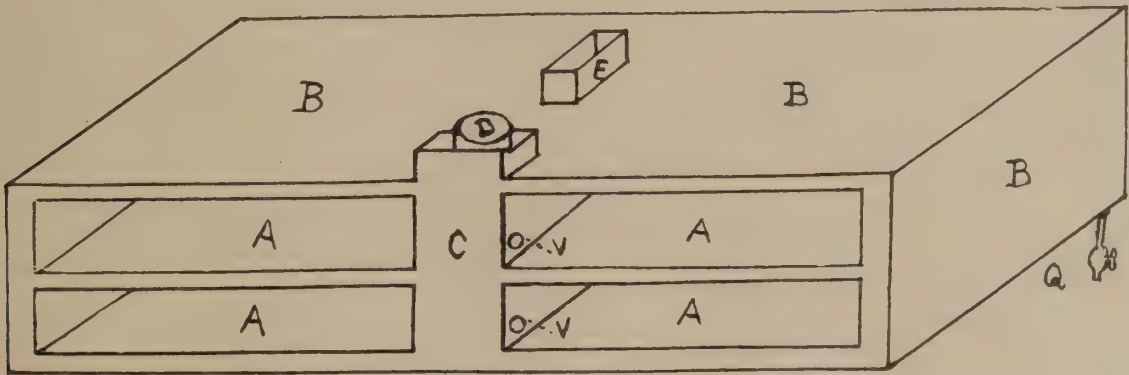


FIG. 1

chambers A. The larger box B surrounding these four with a one inch space all around for the circulation of the hot water. Through the vertical, central partition between the

part of the main flue H which projects below the tank is widened out into a cone or funnel-shaped piece J which spreads the heat to the edges of the tank—as indicated by the arrow marks. Fig. 5, KK is a convex iron bottom to the hot air chamber which occupies the entire bottom of the tank. Through the center of K is a circular opening, O, to the edges of which a circular collar, N, is attached projecting downward. Through this collar N and the opening O passes the lamp chimney, Y, with its top immediately under the bottom opening of the main flue H. The chimney is of iron with an isinglass covered opening, through which the condition of the flame may be observed at all times. The lamp is attached to the sides of the collar N by the hangers PP. As a further safeguard against the loss of heat by radiation from the hot-air chamber the entire bottom is covered with a sheet of heavy steel L. The lamp is held rigidly and securely in place and may be instantly either attached or removed. It will now be readily seen how, when the top of H is open by the damper being raised, the heat from the lamp (or gas flame, as either may be used) passes directly up the main flue, escaping into the air and cannot heat the water, the slight radiation through the asbestos, which surrounds H, having no more effect than will a fire have towards boiling a vessel of water if the vessel is placed alongside of, instead of above the fire. When, however, the damper is lowered so as to cover the top of H, then there being no outlet through H, the heat is deflected by the spreader, J, to the edges of the tank, and passes over the entire surface of the bottom of the tank, finding an exit only through the secondary flue, D, which is always open. The arrows indicate the course of heat when the damper is down on top of H. Thus we utilize every atom of heat when desired and permit it to escape when not required. The position of the damper above the top of H regulates the proportion of heat being directed against the tank. The provision for draught between the lamp chimney, Y, and the collar, N, not only carries every particle of what would otherwise be wasted heat into the hot-air chamber, but by reason of this draught prevents the heating of oil in the lamp bowl. There being a continuous circulation of cool air around the lamp S, is an additional point of merit. All these features of heating, together with the metal case, should convince you how absolutely fire-proof this incubator is, and because the flue H will accommodate the heat generated by the highest flame, how impossible it is to overheat the eggs entrusted to it; also, as the foul air is expelled and the pure, fresh air taken from below the heating level, with no possible chance of communication with any other part of the machine, how impossible it is for the fumes of combustion, which cannot escape except through the flues provided for them, or other contamination to enter the egg chambers. We believe you will agree with us that every arrangement for heating and ventilating is at one and the same time the simplest and the most efficient that has ever been devised. The burner we use is the Sunhinge Burner, the strongest, best-ventilated and best oil burner made. All parts are in plain view and there is nothing to get damaged or misplaced.

Regulation—For the regulation of temperature in this Incubator we use the simplest device imaginable, consisting of fewer parts than any other heat regulator. The fundamental principle of this regulator is a law of hydrostatics (to which we have referred) as infallible as the law of gravity. The entire regulator is made of metal, the details of which are



illustrated in Fig. 4. X is a metal box with flexible sides; S is a wire stem, one end of which is fastened to the top of the box X, with a hook at the other end to engage the eye on the lever U, which is a steel rod

with a damper, Z, at one end and a counterbalancing weight at the opposite end. A pivot, T, is attached to the lever U at right angles between the weight and the eye. R is a bracket or rest which is attached to the top of the case. When in use the pivot rests on the top edges of the bracket, the box X being immersed in the water within the tank, as shown in Fig.

5, illustrating a cross section through the Incubator from back to front, on the line of the central water partition between the egg chambers. The box X is filled with gas, air or fluid at a given temperature, so that it has a precise bouyancy in the water, the degree of bouyancy depending on the degree of heat in the water. The weight W is a counterbalance to the combined weight of the damper Z and the submerged box. The only point at which

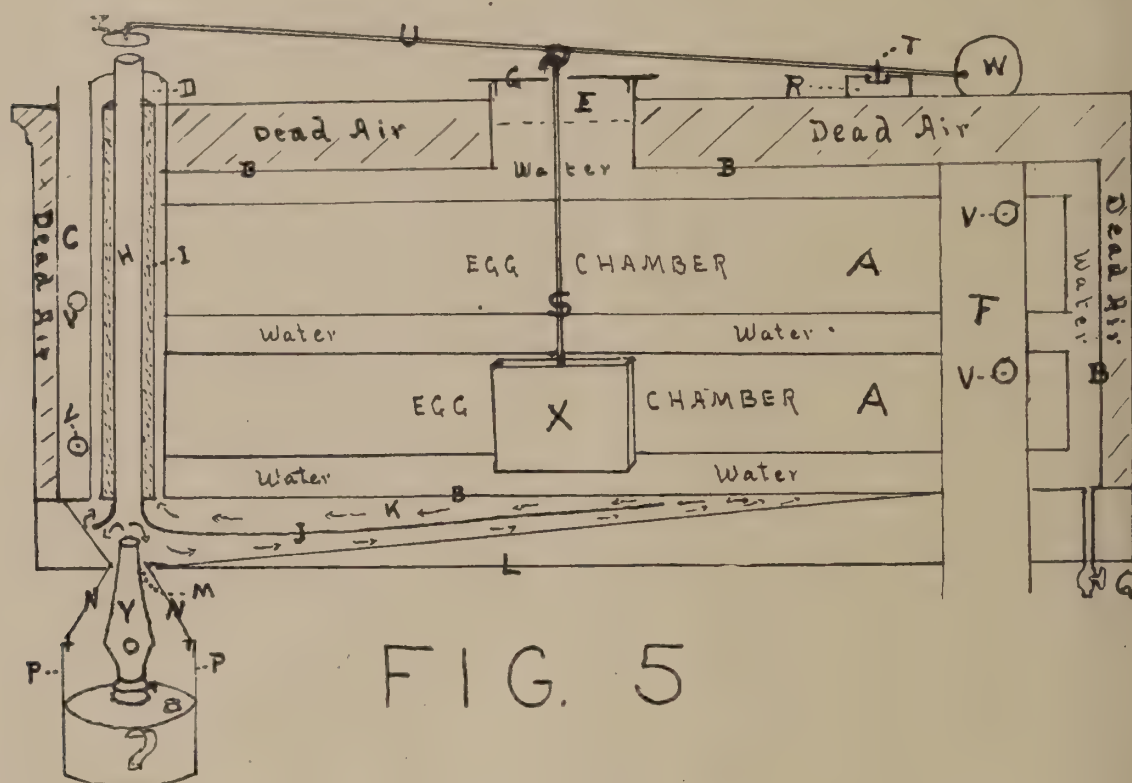


FIG. 5

friction would be possible is where the pivot rests on the bracket; however, as the pivot merely rocks on the support, all friction is practically eliminated. To attach the regulator in position, all that is necessary is to pass the wire stem S of the box through the opening in the cover for the rectangular hole in the top of the case, hook the end of the stem into the eye E on the lever U, lower the box through the hole in the top, into the water in the tank, press down the cover to the opening in the top, rest the arms of the pivot on the edges of the bracket R, so as to bring the damper over the top of the main flue H, and the regulator is ready for work. If the water is not hot enough the damper will rest on the top of the flue H. With any advance of temperature of the water the gas expands, pressing out the metal sides of the box, thereby increasing its bulk without adding to its weight and causing the box to rise to a higher level in the water in the tank, the long arm of the lever being relieved of so much weight, raises the damper to a proportionate height, and conversely, should the water be too hot, the damper will remain above the flue until the temperature of the water is brought to the degree at which the regulator was set when the damper will settle and remain balanced just above the flue but not touching it.

Nothing heretofore has ever been constructed of so few parts to perform this work, and nothing has heretofore been invented that would perform the work so accurately and infallibly. No other invention for a like purpose so completely eliminates all friction. There is no part of the regulator liable to break, wear, get out of order or deteriorate from use. It is always in plain view. There are no bearings to rust or stick, no wires to become bent, no screws or nuts to get injured or lost, no weight to adjust or change at any time—in fact, no adjustment is necessary. It is already adjusted when you receive it, is infallibly correct, unchangeable, and will last a lifetime. The very principle of operation of this regulator makes of it a thermometer. While you are at liberty to use one or as many ther-

mometers as you may desire to test the accuracy of these statements, none are required in order to satisfactorily operate this Incubator and none are included in its equipment.

Egg Turning is by the only speedy as well as perfectly satisfactory method; that is to say, by placing an extra tray (which is included in the equipment of the machine) over the tray containing the eggs, turning the two trays half over, thus turning the eggs and leaving them in the extra tray, which tray is returned to the egg chamber, the tray from which the eggs were turned becoming the tray with which to turn the next tray of eggs.

No so-called automatic or patent egg-turning device equals this method in efficiency and the production of strong, healthy chicks, and few, if any, are so speedy of performance or operated with so little trouble; besides which you have absolute assurance that the eggs are turned by this method, and there is no chance of anything getting out of good working order. Our method is all the easier from the fact that all our egg trays are designed to hold but 50 ordinary sized hen eggs—not too many for a child to handle safely and easily.

Ventilation and Moisture are automatically supplied from the out-side atmosphere by a method a description of which was largely involved in the description of our tank and heating arrangements. At the front of each egg chamber and to the top of the same is a hole communicating with a pipe designated by C in Fig. 5; the pipe C is alongside of and against the secondary flue D, the heat from which generates a constant gentle draught in the pipe C, which opens at the top of the incubator. At the back and to the bottom of each egg chamber are other holes communicating with a second vertical pipe, designated as F in Fig. 5. The pipe F is entirely surrounded by heated water and opens at the extreme lowest point of the Incubator. It will readily be seen how by this arrangement the pure outside atmosphere is first warmed to the exact temperature of the egg chamber before admission to the same, the constant supply of pure air and the expulsion of foul air being assured by the constant gentle draught created by the heating of the pipe C. This is the ideal condition of ventilation and moisture supply existing under the setting hen.

The outer case is of heavy steel, decorated, moulded and painted, presenting a beautiful appearance. The outer doors, fastened with ornamental spring catches, are also of double steel with a perfect dead air space between the walls. The same dead air space two inches wide exists between the water tank and the outer case; and to further insure immunity from outside influences and to conserve heat, this space is filled with a good non-conductor. The style and finish of the case makes of it a beautiful piece of furniture, as well as a serviceable and profitably operated Incubator. Heavy wood blocks are attached to each corner of the water jacket in such manner as not to touch any metal which is heated by the flame, in fact these blocks are entirely outside of the area of the heating chamber. The legs, being screwed into these blocks by heavy table-leg screws, support solidly and substantially the entire Incubator at a convenient height for easy attention. Each egg chamber is occupied by one 50-egg size drawer, which in fact is a wire-bottomed egg tray with a wide front, which entirely closes the egg chamber when the drawer is in place, making a very adequate protection to the front of the egg chambers without the double-walled steel doors, which intervene between the drawers and the outside. All the hardware employed in the construction of this Incubator is of the very best; in fact, every material we use is the best to be obtained, and in the construction of this Incubator we have spared no expense in producing the very best of which we are capable. It is a handsome piece of furniture, perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it is built, i. e., the hatching of strong, healthy chicks, ducks, turkeys and other fowls with the minimum of cost, care and attention. Note that the source of heat is underneath and in plain view all the time, that it is

very compact, there being no projection of any part beyond the lines of the outer case, and that a 300 or 600 egg size occupies no more floor space than does the ordinary 100-egg-size Incubator. Our endeavors in the construction of this Incubator have been directed not to seeing how cheap we could build, but how good, and we honestly believe we have evolved the best Incubator that has ever been presented to the public. It is our faith in the truth of this statement which impells our giving with every one of these Incubators a five-year guarantee. We send with every Incubator one Buckeye Egg Tester, an extra tray for turning the eggs, and even a wick in the lamp, thus supplying everything you need for successful hatching, except eggs, water and oil; and as we guarantee it in every part and you have no thermometer to break, there will not be one cent of additional expense in operating this Incubator. While in the saving of oil, no broken thermometers, ability to incubate continuously, ease of operation and satisfactory hatching, the Automatic Style D Buckeye Incubator will speedily demonstrate that it is the best Incubator on earth even in the hands of an inexperienced operator (for there is absolutely nothing to do but turn the eggs and see that the lamp is supplied with oil.) It is not, if judged by price only, a cheap Incubator; indeed, a cheap Incubator could by no possibility be built of such materials and in such manner, and we can make no effort to compete in the matter of price with the many so-called cheap Incubators, whose only purpose, it appears, is first to get the money, then disparage the very profitable industry of poultry raising by artificial incubation by thoroughly disgusting the operator with the entire subject through petty expenses and failures. The purchaser of one such incubator seldom admits simply having been "stung," but becomes one of the "experienced ones" who can prove to you "there is nothing in it," for did he not pay \$2.98 for his incubator, \$10.98 for thermometers and repairs, \$20.98 for oil, \$50.98 for eggs and was damaged \$1,000.00 in wear and tear of nerves, hatched one chick, and it died after the first square meal. We have for the past sixteen years enjoyed the enviable reputation of making good, honest goods and being satisfied with a fair margin of profit. We have other styles of Incubators, which costing less to manufacture we sell for less, and they are the peers of any other Incubators on the market at 50 per cent higher price; but the Automatic Style D Buckeye cannot be made and sold at any less price than that at which we offer it. The cost of construction of small sizes in this manner is so disproportionate to the cost of making the larger sizes as to make the offering of smaller than 200-egg-size prohibitive.

Automatic Style D Buckeye Incubators equipped with everything you need for its operation except eggs, water and oil—all ready to operate when you receive it, delivered to the railroad or express company at Springfield, Ohio, carefully crated, so that we hold ourselves responsible for its safe delivery in perfect condition in every respect, and guarantee it against any deterioration or damage resulting from its proper use for five years.

200 egg size, weight crated for shipment, about 150 pounds, price	\$28.00
300 egg size, weight crated for shipment, 175 pounds, price	\$37.00
400 egg size, weight crated for shipment, 200 pounds, price	\$45.00
500 egg size, weight crated for shipment, 225 pounds, price	\$53.00
600 egg size, weight crated for shipment, 250 pounds, price	\$61.00

All occupy the same floor space—25x36 inches.
Prices on larger than 600 egg size on application.

While any materials other than that of which we construct the tank and egg chambers is not, in our judgment, in the least desirable, as we guarantee these for five years, still if 14-ounce copper is desired, we can furnish such at the following prices:

200 egg size	\$38.00
300 egg size	\$52.00
400 egg size	\$65.00
500 egg size	\$78.00
600 egg size	\$91.00

This includes copper lamp bowl.

If you desire credit, and your credit is good at home, it is good with us. Just remember we do not know you personally and must ask something in the nature of an introduction, consequently there must necessarily be some delay in purchasing on our installment plan as we obviously cannot extend credit without some statement of financial condition and guarantees of performance on the part of the purchaser on credit. On request we will gladly send you contract for purchase on the installment plan.

If you have the cash to invest, but want to know that you are getting value for your money, you may either remit to us direct the price or deposit it with the First National Bank of Springfield, Ohio, conditionally—that the deposit shall only be passed to our credit if the Incubator proves to be precisely what we claim in every respect—and you have 60 days within which to test it. Upon receipt of the price or notice from the bank of its deposit, we will immediately ship to your address by freight prepaid, the Incubator of your selection, guaranteeing its safe arrival. If after 60 days' use you are satisfied with it, the Incubator becomes your property and the price becomes ours. The payment of freight and the longer period of trial being the only concession for cash or deposit sales. If within 60 days you return to us the Incubator because of its failure to conform with our representations, your remittance or deposit will be promptly returned to you. If the return of the Incubator is, however, from any other cause, we will in such case return your remittance or deposit less freight paid and \$2.00 per 100 egg capacity for the use of the incubator.

Our guarantee on all sizes and prices of this Incubator is: It shall conform in every respect with every representation we make herein concerning it, and remain in good working order and undamaged from legitimate use for five years. This is broad enough to cover material, workmanship, economy, ease of operation and hatching qualities, in fact, everything for which you pay your money when you invest in an Incubator, and is not restricted by condition of any kind.

We try to use no ambiguous language, no linguistic traps, nor any expression susceptible of a double meaning.

Our 30, 40 or 60 Day Trial means so many days from the day on which you receive the Incubator.

Our Guarantee of Safe Arrival means simply: If the shipment shows any visible evidence of damage you shall decline to accept it from the carrier. Our guarantee covers every damage not noticeable on arrival. When damaged, return to us the original bill of lading, and for such damage or loss we can recover from the carrier; and on receipt of such bill of lading with notice of damage we immediately forward to you a duplicate shipment. So that in no case can you suffer any loss other than that occasioned by a slight delay.

While we make a variety of Incubators, we wish you to distinctly understand that the foregoing description, guarantee, prices and terms apply strictly to the Automatic Style D Buckeye Incubator, and if you would be the possessor of the best, most satisfactory and profitable Incubator in your locality, get your order in early.

This is the very best Incubator we know how to make. We, however, have others which have stood the test of years and will bear comparison with any others in the market. To a description of those others we will now proceed.

Buckeye Model B Hatchers

This is the Incubator heretofore sold under the name of Bantam. Its remarkable success has caused it to be closely imitated, both in style and name, by other makers, and as imitation is the sincerest flattery, you can from this form some idea of its merit. Out of 50,000 of these machines sold on 30 day's trial, less than two out of each 1,000 have ever been returned to us for any cause whatever.

Our changing the name is not an improvement. This incubator, with which thousands of our patrons have hatched every egg entrusted to it, needs no improving.

Take 1,000 of our patrons at random and we believe their combined hatches with this Incubator have produced 40 per cent more chicks than the same number of eggs have produced from any other Incubator in the world, regardless of size or cost.

This Incubator is made either with or without the nursery, and is made of either galvanized steel or of copper, tank, boiler and lamp. While we firmly believe the Hot Water system of heating to be the best, the ease with which Hot Air may be uniformly distributed over so small an area induces us to make the 50 egg size of this model either Hot Water or Hot Air system of heating, as desired. Understand this applies only to the No. 0, or 50-egg size, and not to the larger sizes, which are only made on the Hot Water system.

The No. 2, 200-egg Model B, enables you to put 100 eggs in either compartment at any time and without regard to what may or may not be in the other side—it is, in fact, two separate Incubators of 100 eggs capacity each.

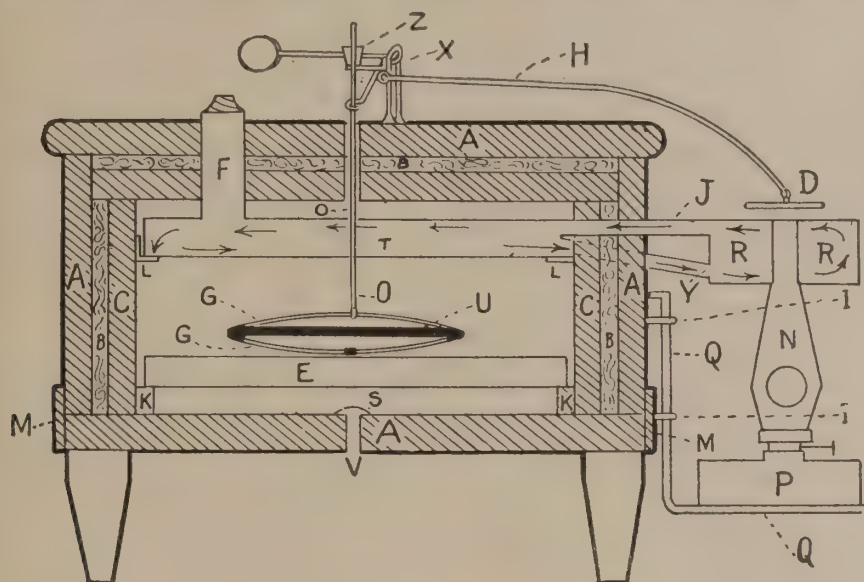
One of our reasons for changing the name of this Incubator was that the name misled many into supposing it was only intended for Bantam eggs, whereas, in fact, the capacities given of all sizes and kinds of our Incubators refers to ordinary size hen eggs.

Interior View—100-Egg Model B Buckeye Incubator



In this drawing the front with door is removed, revealing the solid double walls; the egg trays with supports; the sensitive thermostat; the copper boiler and heater lying on top. The blocks on top with regulator attached show the double wall construction of the top of case. This is the case construction with regulator and thermostat that makes our buyers glad when 97 and 99 chicks hatch out of 100 eggs.

The case is built of 7-8 inch poplar for both the inner and the outer wall with heavy building paper between—the details are best shown by the accompanying illustration in which—A A A A indicate outside, top, bottom and sides of seven-eighth inch material. B B represent the non-conducting layer of heavy building paper between A and C, the inside top, sides and ends. D is the damper above the lamp flue. E is the egg tray. F is the filling tube to the tank. G G are the springs of the thermostat. H is the lever operated by



the thermostat. I I are the screw eyes supporting the swinging lamp bracket. J is the inflow pipe to the front of tank from boiler. Y is the return pipe from the back part of the tank to the boiler. K are the slide rests for egg tray. L are the supports for the tank. M is the moulding around the bottom of the case. N is the lamp chimney. O is the rod connecting the thermostat with the lever. P is the lamp bowl. Q is the lamp bracket used on all but the 50-egg size. R is the boiler. S is the filter over the ventilator in the bottom of the case. T is the hot-water tank. U is the expansion material of the thermostat. V is the ventilator in the bottom of the case. X is the bracket part of the regulator. Z is the set nut of the regulator.

After you have read this description over carefully you can readily see why we are so willing to let you have thirty days' trial of one before you buy. See how well it is all arranged through thoughtful planning and foresight. It is compact, simple, easy to understand, easy to succeed with.

Distribution of Heat

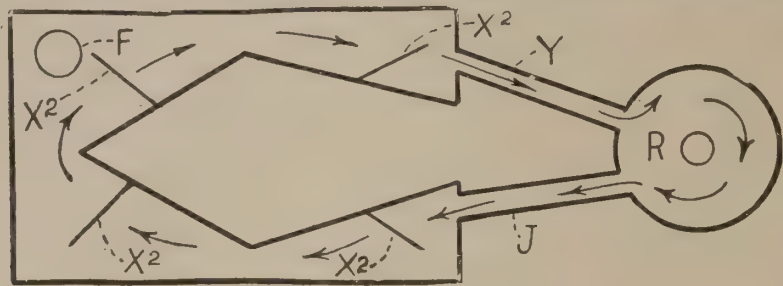
As stated elsewhere our system of obtaining a perfectly uniform temperature throughout the egg chamber is found in no other make of Incubators, and in all our Incubators is according to nature's methods—For Incubators we esteem the hot water system more desirable than the hot air, but knowing our reasons do not appeal to all with equal force, we make both kinds, and either of copper or galvanized steel, using as a fuel for all of them coal oil or kerosene, or gas. In the hot water ones the heated water is kept in constant circulation, making the circuit of the tank and departing with its heat on the way, returns to the boiler to be again charged with the life giving heat. To accomplish this we do not lead the fumes of combustion through the tank by pipes, which, if both pipes and tank are of the same metal, would perform the same service, but not in so efficient a manner as by the construction of the tank itself, which construction is here illustrated. Our hot air ones are heated indirectly and by no possibility can the fumes of combustion enter the egg chamber from the lamp, which on all our Incubators is on the outside. Insurance thimbles and asbestos packing make them absolutely fire proof. In our many years of business we have yet to learn of the very first fire resulting from the use of our Incubators, and we have from the agents of the largest fire insurance companies in the country letters expressing their

willingness to write assurance at no increase of premium over ordinary risks where the use of coal oil is permitted, on account of the same being used in our Incubators. As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest degree more danger arising from the use of coal oil in an Incubator than a lamp for illuminating purposes. On the other hand there is, we are sure, less, because to incubate the lamp *must* be kept cleaner and cared for more often on the Incubator than if used for illuminating merely.

In this style of Incubator a uniformity is obtained by inequalities in the tank above the eggs. The eggs are all on one level and you are not obliged to shift the eggs themselves to different levels, as some machines require, to obtain any degree of uniformity in temperature.

We have another advantage in the size of the compartments of our machines, wherein a degree of perfection in the uniform distribution of heat may be obtained, which is absolutely impossible when larger egg chambers are used. No Incubator except our Style D will maintain so uniform a temperature throughout the entire egg chamber at all times and under all conditions of outside temperature.

Ground Plan of Tank and Boiler



- F is the filling tube of tank.
- J is the inflow pipe to the front of tank from boiler.
- Y is the return pipe from back part of tank to boiler.
- R is the boiler.
- X2X2X2X2 are partitions in each corner to deflect the hot water into the corners of the tank.

Regulation of Temperature

The finest and most accurate heat regulator it is possible to make would be too frail and delicate to perform the service required of it in an Incubator egg chamber, so we are forced to construct with a view to strength and serviceability as well as accuracy. Liquids and gases are absolutely unusable if any degree of accuracy is desired.

A solid substance is the only practical material for a thermostat for use in the egg chamber of an Incubator. The metals, singly and in combination, used for this purpose, are too numerous to mention. Of the metals, however, we think the best can be constructed of aluminum. However, no solid material so well meets all the requirements of susceptibility to change in temperature, a wide limit of expansion and contraction, and absolute immunity from damage by the moisture of an Incubator as *hard rubber*. It is practically indestructible, and our experience of seventeen years with such warrants the statement that the efficiency of such a regulator is not impaired by time and use if it is applied scientifically and mechanically nothing can make a better, more lasting and satisfactory regulator for an Incubator of this style, and it is this material we use. Our many years experience warrants our confidence in its efficiency and durability. The regulator of an Incubator would in all probability be the very first point inciting criticism and objection and if we were not perfectly sure of our position, we would not dare to offer you an Incubator equipped with this regulator on forty days' trial. As we sell all our machines on trial, asking neither statement, explanation nor reason for their return, and as our guarantee is confined to no especial features, we cannot afford to use on them a regulator open to any objection whatever.

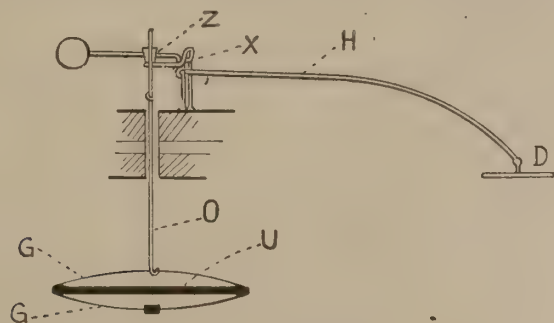
We do not wish to make you understand that a perfect regulator necessarily makes a perfect Incubator, for aside from regulating the heat, there are many functions an Incubator must perform correctly, else it cannot satisfactorily hatch the eggs entrusted to it.

This regulator is a positive regulator of heat, with few parts, thereby reducing the factors of lost motion and friction to the minimum, and is composed of such materials as can by no possibility be injured by extremes of heat and cold, and is absolutely immune to damage by moisture. We guarantee it against damage or derangement incident to the operation of the Incubator for at least three years, and there is no reason why it should not remain in perfect running order for five times that period.

We have letters from our patrons who have used our rubber bar regulators for five years, and at the end of that time, having been in constant use, was still accurate and reliable, and never in that time having cost one cent for repairs.

There is really no reason why it should ever deteriorate during a natural life time. There is nothing about it to get out of order or broken or lost. The hard rubber never loses its property of expanding and contracting with heat and cold in any degree whatever, and is absolutely indestructible; and our manner of applying it renders the overheating of the eggs a positive impossibility unless done intentionally.

Sectional View of Regulator and Thermostat



G G are the springs of thermostat.

U is the expansion material of thermostat.

O is rod connecting thermostat with lever H.

Z is set nut of regulator.

X is the bracket part of regulator.

D is damper that covers lamp flue.

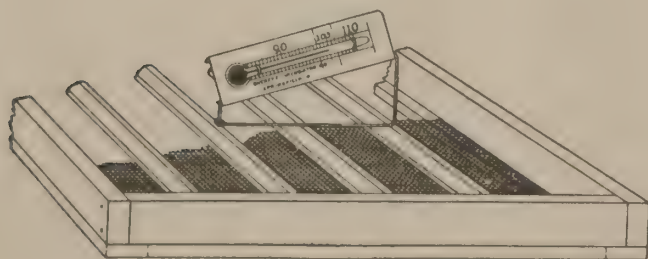
Moisture and Ventilation

Here are two points the failure to appreciate and properly understand which has caused more disaster to both makers and operators of Incubators than all other causes combined. An Incubator unskillfully made of inferior materials, with an unreliable regulator or no regulator at all, and with faulty distribution of heat, yet with proper ventilation, will hatch some eggs, whereas all else being perfect, but with no ventilation, for purposes of incubation, it is absolutely worthless, as no eggs will hatch. The unqualified success of our Incubators in the past has been due in a greater measure to our thorough understanding of the value of these factors than to any other cause, not that we know all about it, for we undoubtedly have very much to learn, but must look elsewhere than among Incubator manufacturers for our instructors. The efforts of these gentlemen to elucidate the subject is most suggestive of the tactics of the cuttle fish when in a tight place. He surrounds himself with an inky cloud, under cover of which he makes his escape. They drag in so much of the jargon of the analytical chemist, direct your attention to so many air currents, show you just how they heat the air by a very "ingenious" device, which is, usually, simply a *hole near the lamp*, and take little excursions into the domain of philosophy and physics; in fact, create such a fog that you are lost either in contemplation of their wisdom or in wondering what under the sun they are driving at, whereas if they knew they might have told you in a few words that perfect ventilation and moisture in an Incubator is the maintaining of precisely the conditions of purity and humidity relative with temperature, as

exist in the atmosphere of a clean, well-ventilated room. When the Divine Hand fashioned the egg and ordained its functions, the details were attended to with the same unerring accuracy as attended the formation of a planet and establishing its orbit. The spark of life was implanted in the blastoderm or germ spot, and all the essential elements and materials for development and growth were placed within the shell, oxygen in excess of that contained in the outer atmosphere, and an abundance of water, so that if we can supply the required heat, prevent the two rapid evaporation of this moisture, supply oxygen to the developing chick and carry away the poisonous carbonic acid gas, in other words keep the atmosphere surrounding the eggs pure and respirable—we shall accomplish precisely what the hen does when she sets on the eggs for the period of incubation, *hatch our chicks*. As the heat in our Incubators of the style under consideration is supplied by radiation, the air which conveys the heat from the heater to the radiator, never entering the egg chambers at all, we are under no necessity of heating the air before it enters the egg chamber, etc. The raising of the temperature of the air with which the eggs are surrounded does not impair its purity. It is only vitated by the noxious exhalations from the incubating eggs, and our only concern is to dispose of this, replacing it with pure air. Thanks to the discovery of Priestly, of the "Diffusion of gases." We have but to provide the means and .8091 measures of this poisonous carbonic acid gas will be exchanged for one whole measure of pure external air. An opening from the case to the outer air accomplishes this, and as the exchange takes place almost as readily through any porous substance as though no such substance intervened, the prevention of draughts, while at the same time supplying an abundance of oxygen to the eggs, is not a difficult matter and has been practiced by us for years, resulting in our Incubators hatching a larger percentage of fertile eggs than any other Incubator, regardless of price. What is true of air is equally true of moisture, and of draughts which, because they carry out more moisture than they bring in, on account of the rise in temperature of the cool air after introduction to the warm case, raising its point of saturation and it will carry more moisture than when cooler, and because draughts disturb the already saturated air surrounding the eggs, affording opportunity for further evaporation from the eggs. If these are avoided exactly the proper degree of humidity for perfect incubation may be maintained without resource to artificial means. We hardly feel justified in saying you will never need moisture pans with this Incubator, as exceptionally dry and arid localities exist, and as the too frequent opening of the case will influence the humidity to some extent, therefore we send a moisture pan with each of these Incubators. As a general rule you will not need give any moisture at all, as from the atmosphere alone the Incubator will secure an abundance. The system is as near perfect as human ingenuity has been able to devise, and more nearly approaches the process of natural incubation than does any other.

An hygrometer or moisture gauge is a most useless appendage to an Incubator. They are inaccurate and expensive. They are simply a relic of the period when operators were told to keep certain degrees of humidity at various stages of the hatch, or to fill a moisture pan on a given date and to fill it fuller, or to fill another pan on some other date. We have progressed far beyond this point, and you will have no use for an hygrometer in the operation of our Incubators.

Thermometer on Egg Tray



As a thermometer is a necessity with this style of Incubator, we use a wire frame for holding the thermometer at the proper angle and at the proper location with relation to the eggs. Five years successful use of this device has fully demonstrated the fallacy of "keeping the thermometer on a fertile egg." When attached to a plug, the careless drop-

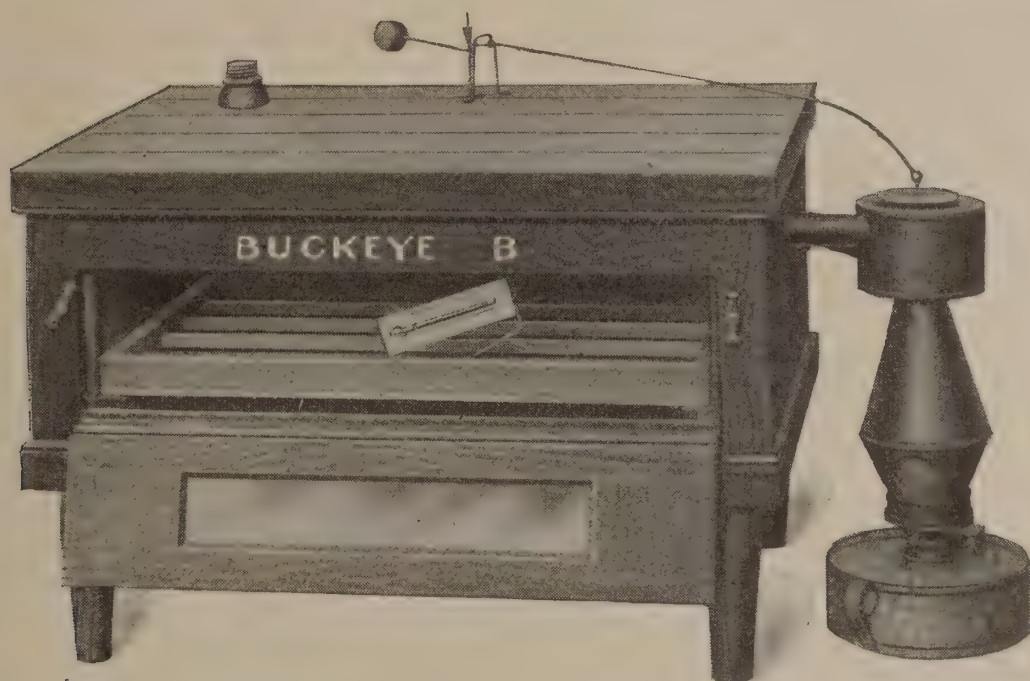
ping of same back in the case after an observation, will frequently cause a separation of the mercury column, which, if not observed in time, will cause disaster. Laying the thermometer on the eggs is all right if you can always keep it on a fertile one, and can keep the hatching chicks from kicking it around so you cannot see what it registers.

Our holder, while holding the thermometer rigidly in place, so that it cannot be disturbed by any accident or by the hatching chicks, yet admits of any change of location desired, and, as these Incubators have glass doors, is easily observable without opening the case.

These Incubators are all finished with a beautiful cherry stain, well varnished, a finish in fact, of which you need not be ashamed wherever you may have occasion to operate the Incubator. On all sizes and kinds except 50 egg size without nursery, a lamp bracket for supporting the lamp at the end of the incubator is supplied, and on all sizes except 50 egg size, the legs are 20 inches long and are attached by double end, malleable iron, table leg screws. The legs of 50 egg size are all $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, simply because to elevate so small an area as the 50 egg size, 20 inches from the ground brings the center of gravity too high and invites disaster from toppling over.

The illustrations of the various sizes are from photographs and are absolutely correct representations of the machines we offer you.

No. 0, 50-Egg Buckeye—Model B—Hot Water



Price, ready to use, steel tank and boiler, without nursery, \$5.50; with nursery, \$6.50.

Price, ready to use, copper tank and boiler, without nursery, \$7.50; with nursery, \$8.50.

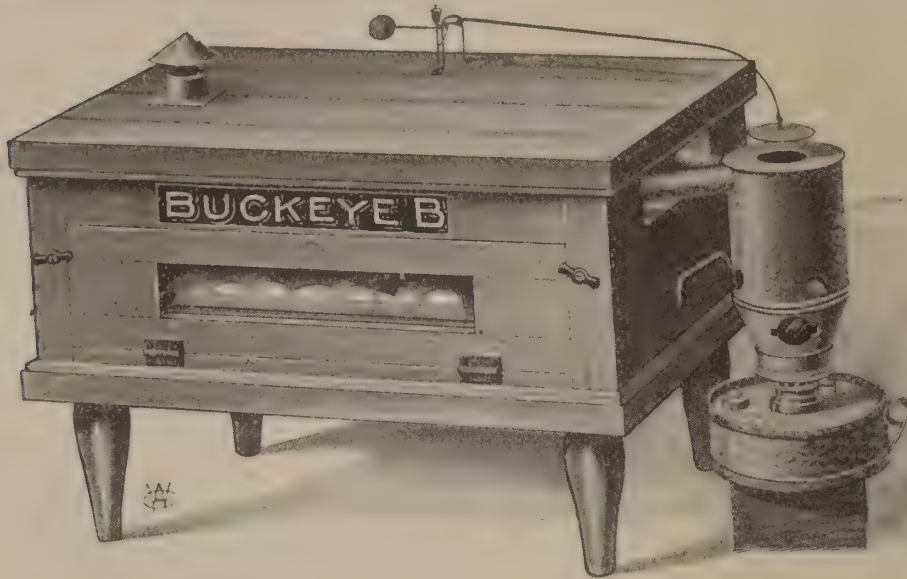
Plans for building and everything but wood and nails, (one extra tray for turning is included) Galv. Steel, \$3.50; Copper, \$5.00.

Dimensions—These include lamp and boiler and to top of regulator. Length, 30 inches; width, 7 inches; height of body, 13 inches; length of legs, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, crated for shipment, about 50 pounds; width and height of body are increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by the nursery.

Equipment—One tank and boiler of either galvanized steel or copper; one lamp, either steel or copper, with burner and wick; one iron and isinglass chimney; one thermometer and holder; one Buckeye Regulator; one egg tester; two trays; one moisture pan; printed operating instructions.

Nursery equipment also includes nursery tray and lamp bracket.

No. 0, 50-Egg Buckeye—Model B—Hot Air



Price, ready to use, hot air steel flues and heater, without nursery, \$5.50; with nursery, \$6.50.

Price, ready to use, hot air copper flues and heater, without nursery, \$7.50; with nursery, \$8.50.

Dimensions and Equipment—Same as 50-egg size, hot water, with the addition of a ventilator cap for covering the flue at the end farthest from the heater.

No. 1, 100-Egg Buckeye—Model B—Hot Water



Price, ready for use, steel tanks, boiler and lamp, without nursery, \$10.00; with nursery, \$11.50.

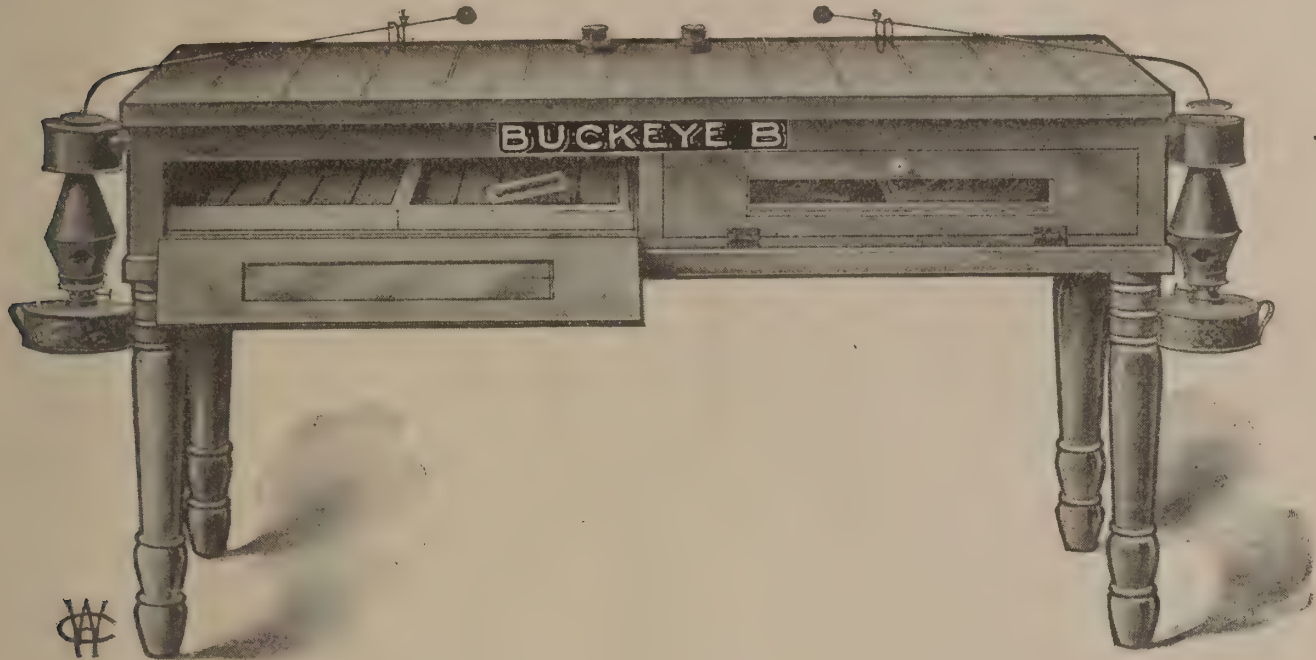
Price, ready for use, copper tanks, boiler and lamp, without nursery, \$13.00; with nursery, \$14.50.

Plans for building, and everything but wood and nails, including one extra tray for turning, Galv. Steel, \$5.25; Copper, \$8.00.

Dimensions—These include lamp and boiler and to top of regulator. Length, 36 inches; width, 23 inches; height of body, 13 inches; length of legs, 20 inches; nursery adds about 1½ inches to width and height of case. Weight, crated for shipment, about 75 pounds.

Equipment—Identical with No. 0, with addition of one egg tray, one moisture pan and one lamp bracket.

No. 2, 200-Egg Buckeye—Model B—Hot Water



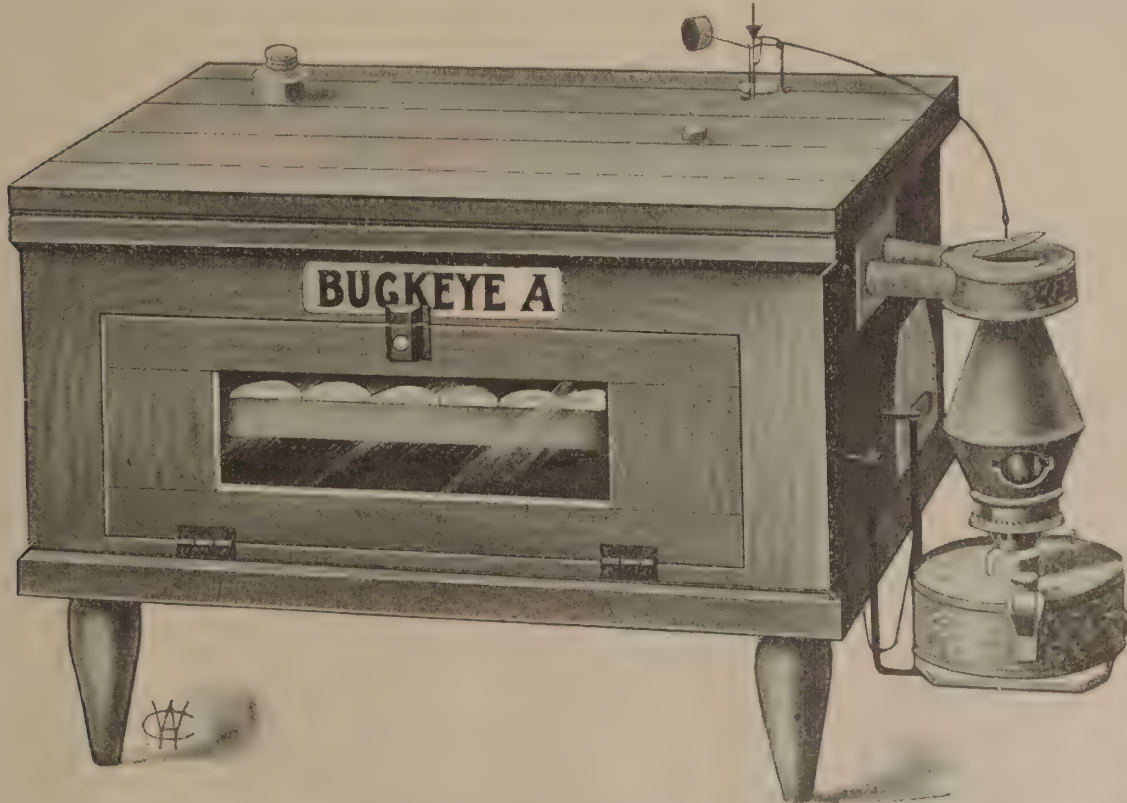
Price, ready for use, steel tanks, boilers and lamps, without nursery, \$15.00; with nursery, \$18.00.

Price, ready for use, copper tanks, boilers and lamps, without nursery, \$22.00; with nursery, \$25.00.

Plans for building and everything but wood and nails, including one extra tray for turning, Galv, Steel, \$9.25; Copper, \$15.00.

Dimensions—These include lamp and boiler and to top of regulator. Length, 67 inches; width, 23 inches; height of body, 13 inches, length of legs, 20 inches; nursery adds about 1½ inches to width and height of case. Weight, crated for shipment, 150 pounds.

Equipment—Double that of No. 1, except it has five egg trays and one egg tester.



For those who want a small Incubator, but at the same time desire the very best, we make the 50-egg size with heavier walls and nursery, and tank and lamp are of 14-oz. copper. For convenience in ordering we designate this Style A.

Price, ready for use, \$9.50.

Dimensions—These include lamp and boiler and to top of regulator. Length, 32 inches; width, 19 inches; height of body, 16 inches; legs, 5½ inches long. Weight, crated for shipment, about 75 pounds.

Equipment—One 14-oz. copper tank and boiler, one 14-oz. copper lamp with No. 2 Sun-hinge Burner and wick, one iron and isinglass lamp chimney, one lamp bracket, one Buckeye Regulator, one nursery tray, two egg trays, one moisture pan, one thermometer and holder, one egg tester and printed operating instructions.

This illustration will, if you compare it with the illustration of 50-egg size Style B, give you a fair idea of the difference between the Incubators with and without nursery, the dark space underneath the egg tray being the nursery space.

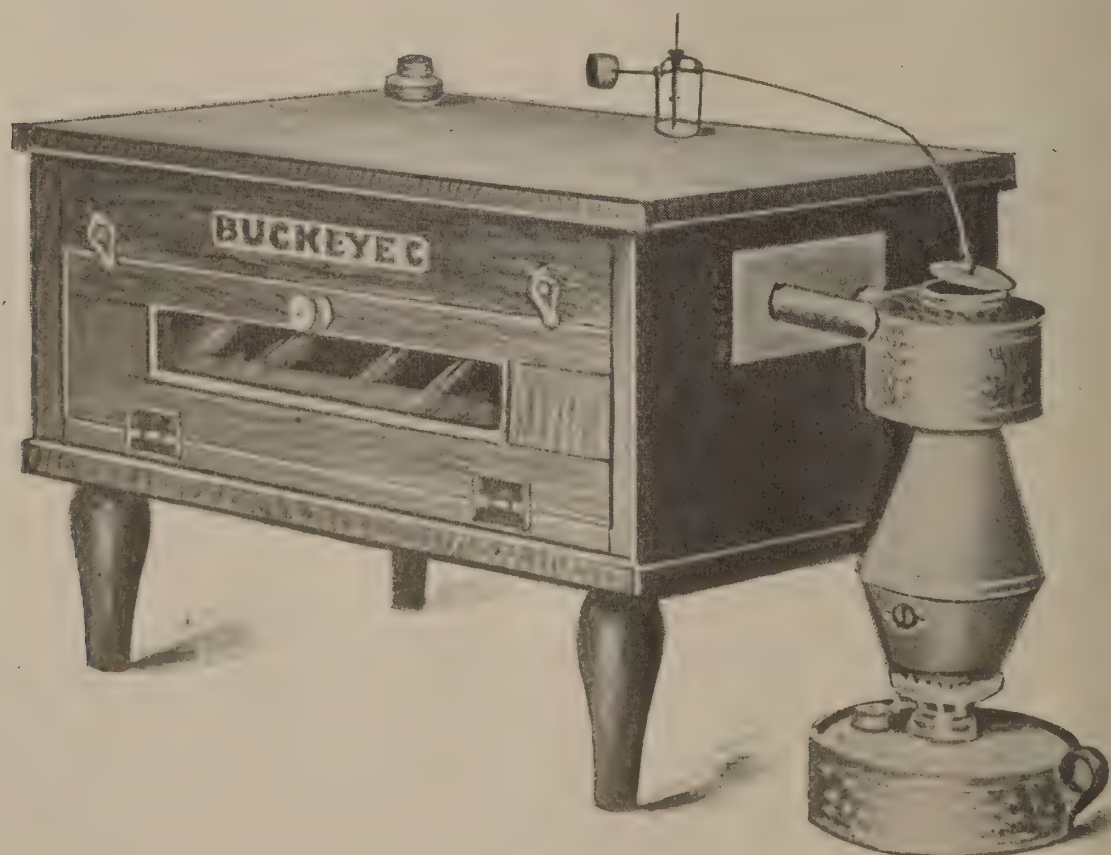
We endeavor to accommodate those who think a cheap Incubator is good enough, but really want a practical, well built serviceable machine. By some modifications of construction, consisting of the omission of the inner lining of the case of the style B, 50 and 100-egg size, and while retaining the double wall in the 200-egg size, make it in one compartment, heated by one lamp only.

The materials entering into the construction of this style, which for convenience in ordering, we designate style C, are identically the same as are used in the style B—made by the same workmen with the same care and attention to details and are equipped and finished precisely the same as style B. The essential difference being, the 50 and 100-egg sizes style C are single walled Incubators, much thicker walls however, than many so-called double walled Incubator, and amply thick for operation in any protected location. They are not new, we have been making them for many years and have from the operators received many reports of 96 and 100 per cent hatches.

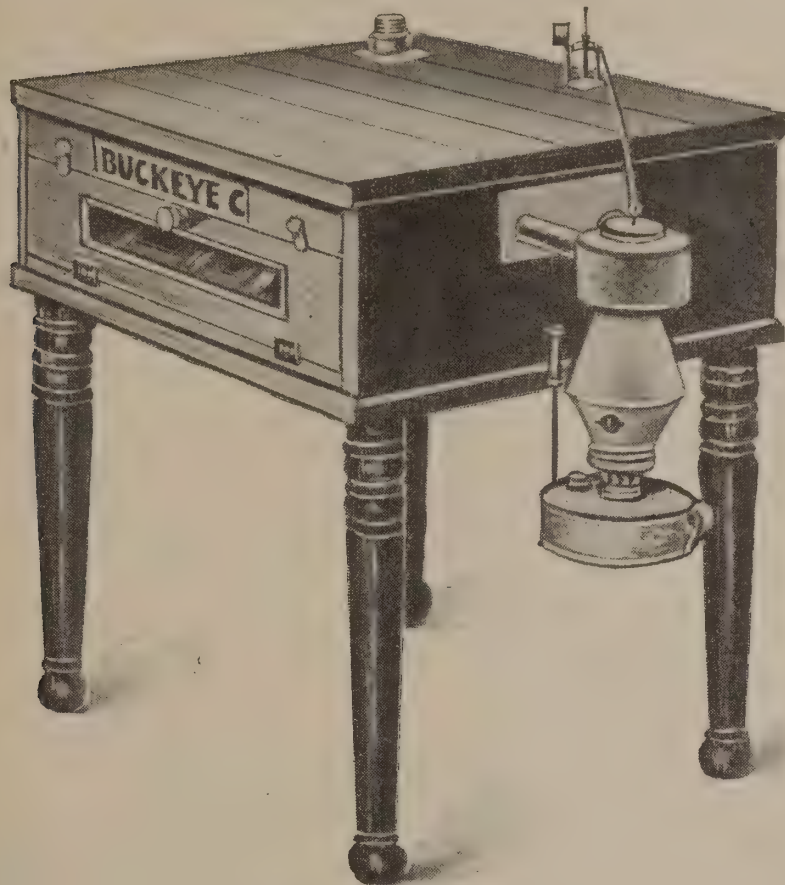
The 200-egg size has, however, the case of same thickness as style B, but unlike the 200-egg style B, the egg chamber is all in one compartment. We have reports of 185 to 196 chicks from 200 eggs with this Incubator. Style C is built only with steel tank and lamp, without nursery and hot water system only. Dimensions are but about 1½ to 2 inches less than the dimensions of corresponding sizes of style B. Equipment—the same as style B, except, of course, that the 200-egg size has but one lamp and one regulator. The shipping weights of style C are from 10 to 25 lbs. less than corresponding sizes of style B. Prices of style C, fully equipped and ready for operation, F. O. B., Springfield, are, 50-egg size, \$5.00; 100-egg size, \$9.00; 200-egg size, \$12.75. The difference between these prices and those of style B, means simply the difference in construction above noted, and while we sell these under the same guarantee we candidly believe the style B the better value.

No. 0, 50-Egg Buckeye—Model C—Hot Water

Price, ready to use, \$5.00

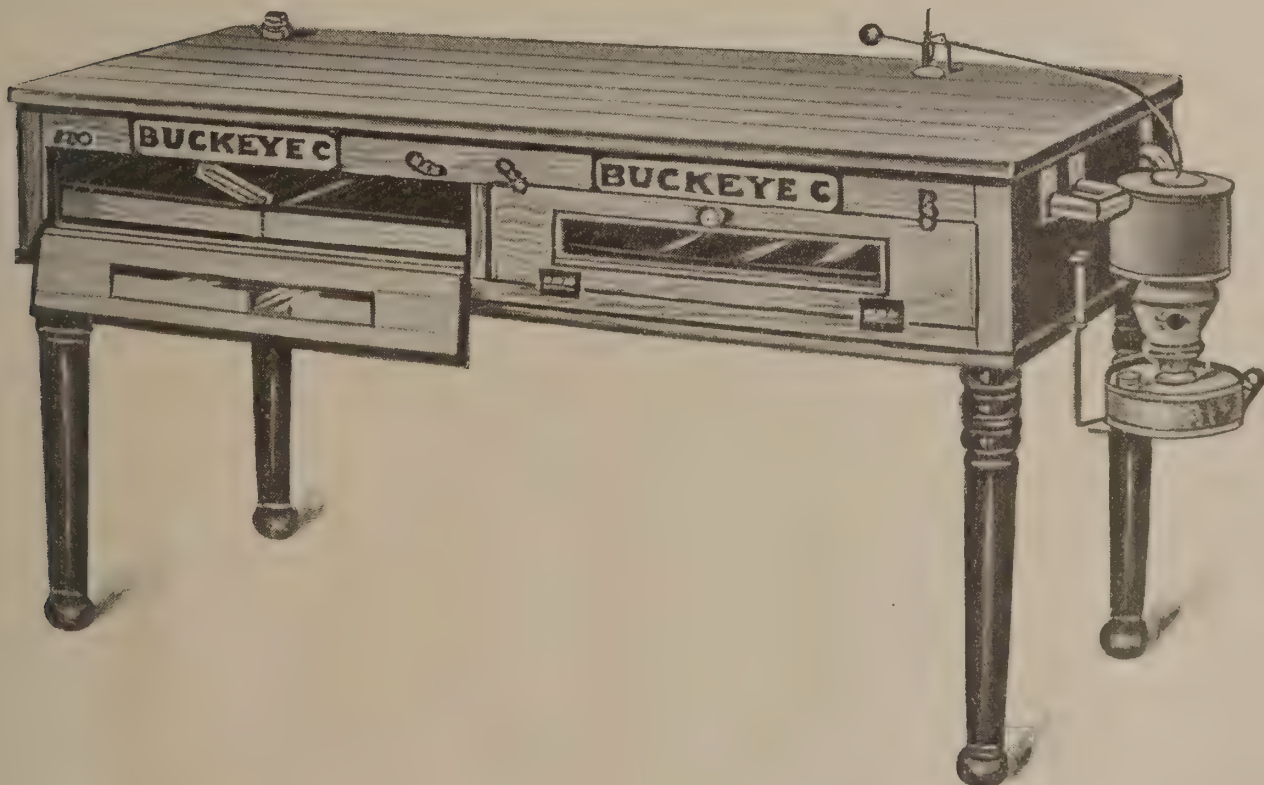


No. 1, 100-Egg Buckeye—Model C—Hot Water



Price, ready to use, \$9.00

No. 2, 200-Egg Buckeye—Model C—Hot Water

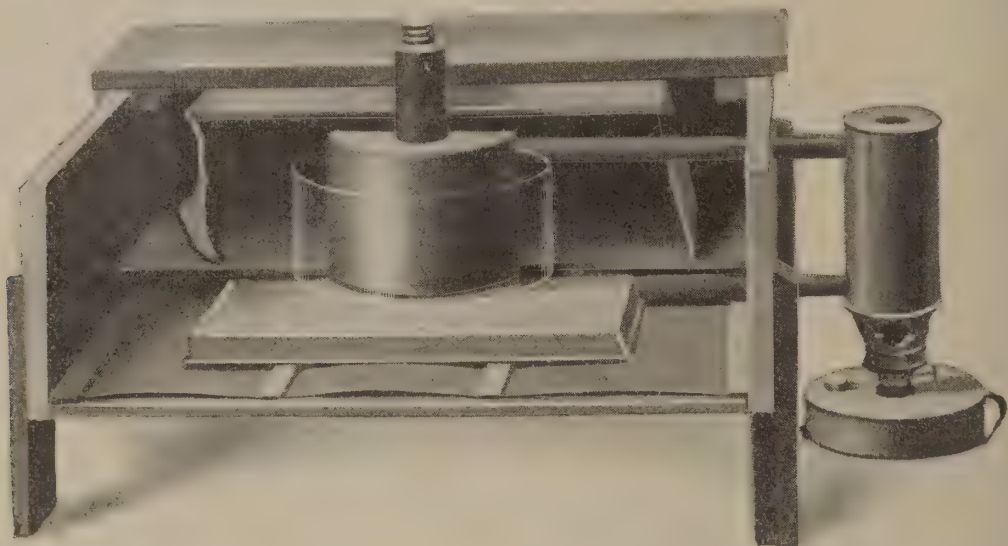


Price, ready to use, \$12.75

Buckeye Brooders

Many failures have resulted from inability to rear chicks after successfully hatching them because of a reliance on a defective Brooder, and thousands of good healthy chicks never reach a marketable age because of the false ideas of economy entertained by their owners, who either purchase one of the combination affairs—both Incubator and Brooder in one—and make no provision for the time, within three or four days after they are hatched, when the little ones are strong enough to jump out of this little plaything, or rely upon raising them in boxes, barrels, etc. To this department of our business we have devoted no inconsiderable part of our energies, and have kept abreast of the times, never hesitating to adopt any point or feature of such machines as experience shows to be a requisite or an improvement on older methods. Our improvements on Brooders, as on Incubators, are not clap-trap additions to constitute what are termed “selling points,” but are of vital consequence in the construction of the machines in which you not only invest your money but rely upon them to satisfactorily care for and rear hundreds of motherless little chicks, representing in the aggregate a larger investment by far than that in the machines themselves.

Our varieties of Brooders are meant to meet the requirements of every taste in the matter embracing, as they do, Hot Water, Hot Air, In-door and Out-door, self-regulating or not, as well as the Pipe Brooder system for large plants. We cater, you will observe, to all tastes.



Old Hen Indoor Brooder, Interior

Part of the roof and all the end are taken off in this drawing. It shows the solid bottom lined with heavy paper. On this rests the heater which spreads out enough to keep the floor dry. It shows the hanging flannel partitions separating the inside hover from the cooler compartment. Notice the tin protecting band around heater to protect little chicks from contact. This is the Brooder that beats any hen, we care not what she is—no lice, no desertion, no dampness, no cold. Always ready, in one place.

Chicks always seek the warmest spots, and as the central reservoir is round, any effort at crowding simply forces them around it, and loss from this cause is impossible. There is no wood near the lamp, so that fire is impossible. It is built for indoor service as the top is flat, and the lamp unprotected. The top may be removed and the entire interior exposed to view, so that it is easily kept clean.

The following description is of No. 1. The No. 0 is too small to admit of allowing a space all around of four inches, else there would be no room for the chicks, neither is the tank flattened out beneath the floor of No. 0, because it is not large enough to need it. In all else the description applies to both sizes.

Old Hen Brooders

The Old Hen Indoor Brooder

Is exactly what its name implies—a perfect substitute for the hen, hovering and protecting from cold and damp the fluffy little product of the Incubator.

No Leg Weakness for Chicks

It is a Hot Water Brooder. The exact center of the Brooder is occupied by a circular reservoir of water; this reservoir flattens out underneath the floor. The water is kept in constant circulation by a lamp situated on the outside, so that it is not possible for the fumes of combustion to enter the Brooder. The warmth is derived from the central reservoir; the cooler water falls to the base, spreads out beneath the floor and is still warm enough to keep the floor warm and dry, but not hot enough to cause leg weakness in the chicks. From the base the water returns to the boiler to be again heated and sent on its course through the Brooder.

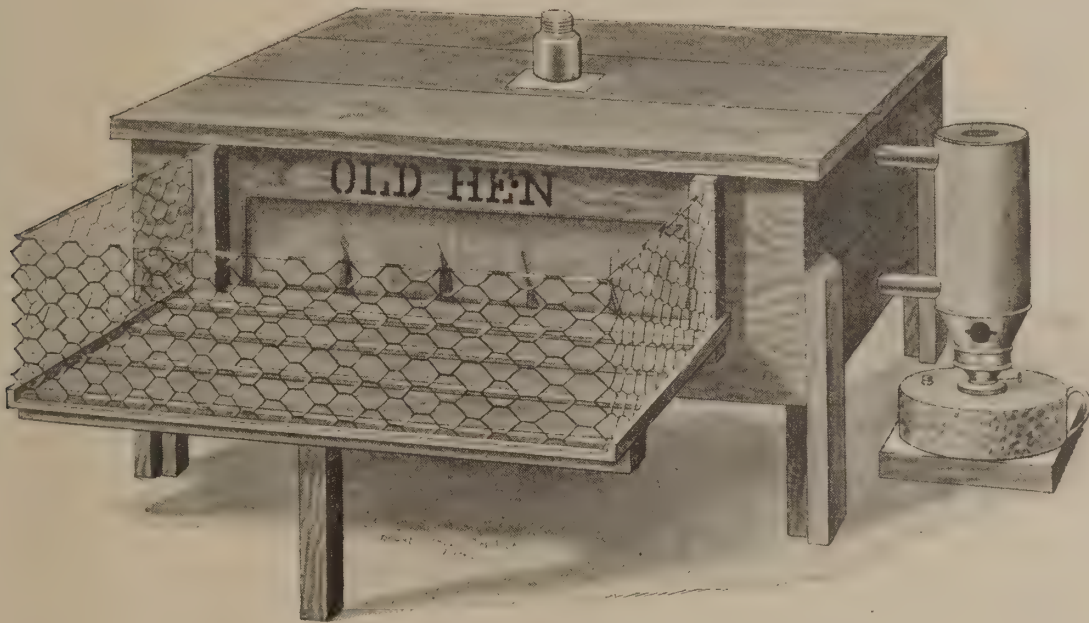
We make this Brooder in but two sizes. The Old Hen costs more to build, is of larger capacity and is a better Brooder in every particular than many Brooders on the market selling for thrice the money.

A curtain of heavy flannel extends entirely around the interior, four inches from the outer wall, and inside this is the hover proper; the four-inch space affords exercise and fresh air without necessitating coming outside the Brooder.

The platform is the proper place on which to feed the little chicks, and with the wire guard which surrounds it, affords ample yard room for the first few days, after which the platform may be let down to form an incline and the wire yard removed to give egress and ingress to the Brooder.

We started this Brooder in 1895, as our leader, and our phenomenal sales of it justified our judgment that the very slim margin in it would be compensated by a multitude of sales.

No. 0, Old Hen Indoor Brooder



Capacity, 50 to 75 chicks; complete, \$3.50.

Plans for building and everything but wood and nails, \$2.00.

Dimensions—Floor space, including lamp and excluding platform, 24 x 30 inches; platform, 20 inches wide. Weight, crated for shipment, 40 pounds.

Equipment—Lamp, burner, chimney, wick, platform and yard complete ready for use.

No. 1, Old Hen Indoor Brooder

Capacity, 100 to 150 chicks; complete, \$5.50.

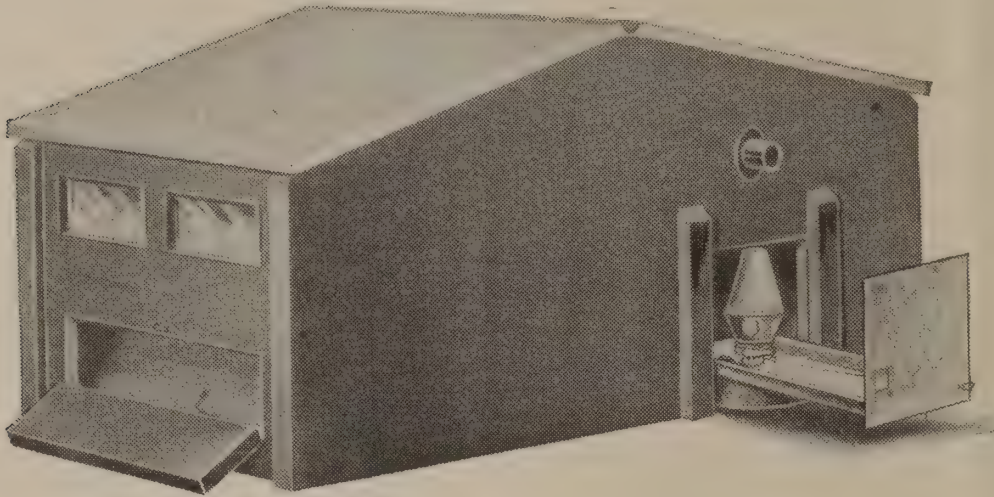
Plans for building and everything but wood and nails, \$3.50.

Dimensions—Floor space, including lamp, and excluding platform, 40 x 32 inches; platform, 20 inches wide. Weight, crated for shipment, 75 pounds.

Equipment—Same as No. 0.

Old Hen Brooders

No. 1, Old Hen Outdoor Brooder



Capacity, 100 to 150 chicks; complete, \$10.00.

As above, with 4 feet yard and cover, same as Invincible illustrated. Wire top yard, \$11.75, wood top yard, \$12.50.

This brooder occupies 1,680 square inches of floor space, exclusive of lamp box. Weight, crated for shipment, about 175 pounds.

The large glass in front is perfectly waterproof and gives sufficient warmth to the chicks during days of sunshine. The entire sloping roof is covered with Galvanized Iron, keeping out all snow and rain, and being removable admits of its being easily and quickly cleaned. It is heated by the central circular reservoir hot water system, the most economical and the best.

Where yards are desired they are the same as the yards for Invincible Brooders. This Brooder is built of well seasoned $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch poplar, well fastened, and with lap joints, with an especial view to outdoor use, and we guarantee it to give perfect protection to the little chicks entrusted to it in any weather. Exposure to the most severe wind, sleet or snow storms will not affect it in the least. Smothering of chicks by crowding in the corners is an impossibility. The roof is slanting to shed snow, sleet and rain, and is covered with galvanized iron.

The hover occupies about four-sevenths of the enclosed part under the solid roof, at the extreme back of the brooder. The remaining three-sevenths of the interior is a floor so constructed that it is on a level with the hover floor at night or during inclement weather, but during pleasant days may be lowered to form an incline for exit and entrance. At night it is folded up and closes the entrance against marauding animals as well as against the admission of cold and wet.

A regulator on a Brooder is of no advantage, because if set for a given temperature one day it would be wholly inadequate for another day, and what would do for day time would be insufficient at night; so that the regulator would need changing quite as often as would the lamps. But we give our patrons just what they want and make the Brooder with self-regulator when so ordered, at \$2.00 additional.

Being designed for outdoor service this Brooder requires a different finish from that we give our Brooders designed for indoor service, and is therefore finished in red with three coats of the best quality lead and oil paint.

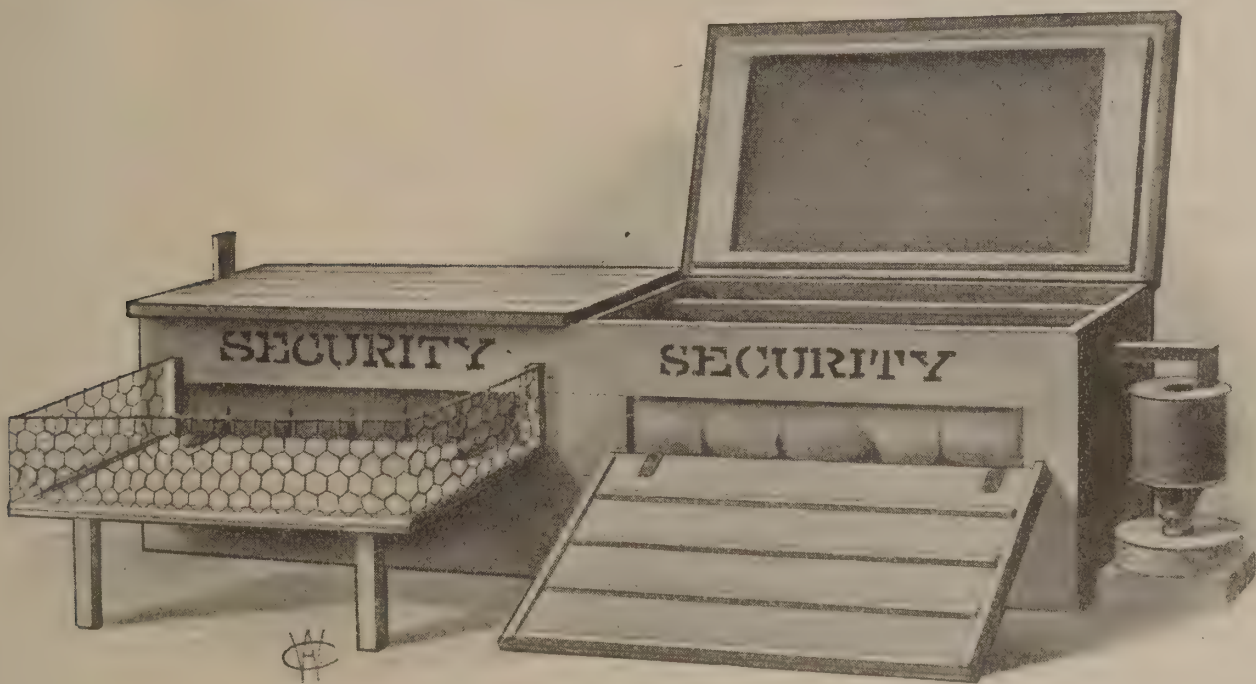
Security Indoor Brooder

This is a top-heat Brooder. It is built on the hot-water system and is heated by our regulation lamp and Buckeye tubular boiler. The heated water rises to the top of the Brooder in the double tank above the chicks, and after parting with most of its heat is conducted down to the far end of the Brooder and returned by another tank beneath the floor to the boiler, to be again heated and sent on its rounds. It gives off just enough heat to keep the floor dry and wholesome without heating it, and not subjecting this Brooder to the weighty objection to all Brooders having bottom heat only, where a very slight excess of heat causes leg weakness and debility. By raising the top the whole interior is exposed so that it may be easily and thoroughly cleansed in a few moments. The corners are protected by the ventilators, so that the chicks can not crowd in them and injure themselves. This is a prolific source of loss in all Brooders having top or bottom heat only. Platform and yards are parts of the Brooder. On the platform the chicks should be fed when small.

A wire guard is part of the equipment of each section, and rests on the platform, but may be removed when the chicks are large enough to dispense with its service, which is to keep them from jumping or falling off.

The Brooder is designed for indoor use only, as the lamp is unprotected and the top flat. The lamp would be at the mercy of the wind and the rain would surely penetrate it. The platform is twenty inches wide on all sizes. Larger sizes than No. 1 are divided into compartments for hovering two or more separate broods and not permitting them to mingle together.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Security Indoor Brooders



No. 2, Two Sections Here Illustrated

- | | |
|---|---------|
| No. 1. Capacity, 75 to 100 chicks; complete..... | \$ 7.00 |
| Dimensions—Length, exclusive of lamp and boiler, 3 feet; shipping weight, 100 pounds. | |
| No. 2. Capacity, 200 chicks; complete..... | \$12.00 |
| Dimensions—Length, 6 feet; shipping weight, 175 pounds; length of each section, exclusive of lamp and boiler (two sections), 3 feet each. | |
| No. 3. Capacity, 300 chicks; complete..... | \$17.00 |
| Dimensions—Length 9 feet; shipping weight, 275 pounds; length of each section, exclusive of lamp and boiler (three sections), 3 feet each. | |
| No. 4. Capacity, 400 chicks; complete..... | \$22.00 |
| Dimensions—Length, 12 feet; shipping weight, 400 pounds; length of each section, exclusive of lamp and boiler (four sections), 3 feet each. | |
| All are 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 8 inches high. | |

Invincible Brooders

Invincible Brooders are built of heavy one-inch poplar, planed on both sides. They are substantially constructed of solid wide boards—consequently there are no cracks or joints. All the corners are tightly joined. The sloping roof is covered with Galvanized Iron, keeping out all snow and water. All have two compartments divided by a heavy flannel curtain. One compartment is the hover proper, which contains the heating apparatus and has a double floor. The other compartment is the feeding and the exercising space, and as being cooler than the hover, positively insures against overheating the chicks. The floor of this compartment is movable, is hooked up at nights and during inclement weather, so the chicks are perfectly secure from the attacks of all marauding animals and hawks. In pleasant weather this floor lowers to form an incline for exit from and entrance to the comfortable warmed hover above.

We use in the Invincible Brooders the hot air system of heating, and they are equally well adapted to indoor or outdoor service.

The main source of heat is a circular drum in the hover, from above, the fumes of combustion being discharged on the outside. The double floor permits a circulation of warm air between its upper and lower surfaces, thus keeping the floor warm and dry. The central source of heat positively eliminates all chance of loss by crowding, which is the fatal drawback to almost all other Brooders. The distribution of heat, both top and bottom, is the best possible arrangement, and the compartment outside the hover is a perfect safeguard against overheating, consequently the little chicks will never suffer with leg weakness, bowel troubles, etc.

The capacity of our Brooders is estimated on the area of the hover proper, and does not mean the entire interior. We give you the measurements over all, and the area of each compartment. Don't overlook this matter of how capacity is estimated when buying.

No Brooder in the world is so speedily and easily cleaned as the Invincible, the Old Hen Brooder, which is cleaned in the same way, excepted.

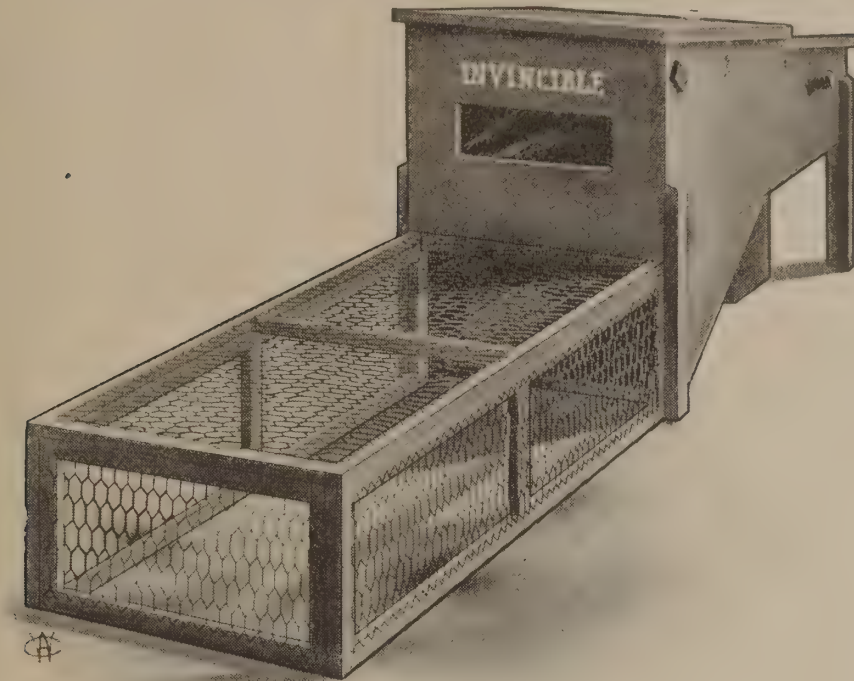
The lamp is a galvanized steel safety lamp. The chimney is iron and isinglass. They are fireproof and perfectly safe. The burner is the No. 2 Sun Hinge Burner, and will use less oil than many Brooders, keeping the chicks comfortable in the very coldest weather.

Ventilation is always under control. Invincible Brooders are painted with two coats of the best waterproof paint, of a handsome red color, same as the Old Hen Outdoor Brooder. You may leave it out in any rain or snow storm and the coldest winter weather, and find it will keep the chicks perfectly comfortable. Invincible Brooders are complete at the price. You do not have to tack on your own flannel, build your own platform and so forth, but it is ready for you to light the lamp and place the chicks in it without further trouble or expense.

The No. 0, 50 to 75 chick size, and the No. 1, 100 to 150 chick size, are the proper sizes to accompany the 50 and 100 egg Incubators, respectively, and as from 100 to 150 are the most chicks one should ever keep together, two of the No. 1 Brooders would be a correct equipment for the 200 egg Incubator. For this very reason we do not make any larger Brooder than the No. 1, 100 to 150 chick size. There is more money for the maker in large Brooders, but they are not so economical for the operator either in the operation or in results, as a greater number of smaller Brooders. The only essential difference between the Old Hen Outdoor Brooder and the Invincible Brooder is that the Old Hen is heated by hot water circulation and the Invincible Brooder by hot air.

Invincible Brooders

No. 0, Invincible Out Door Brooder



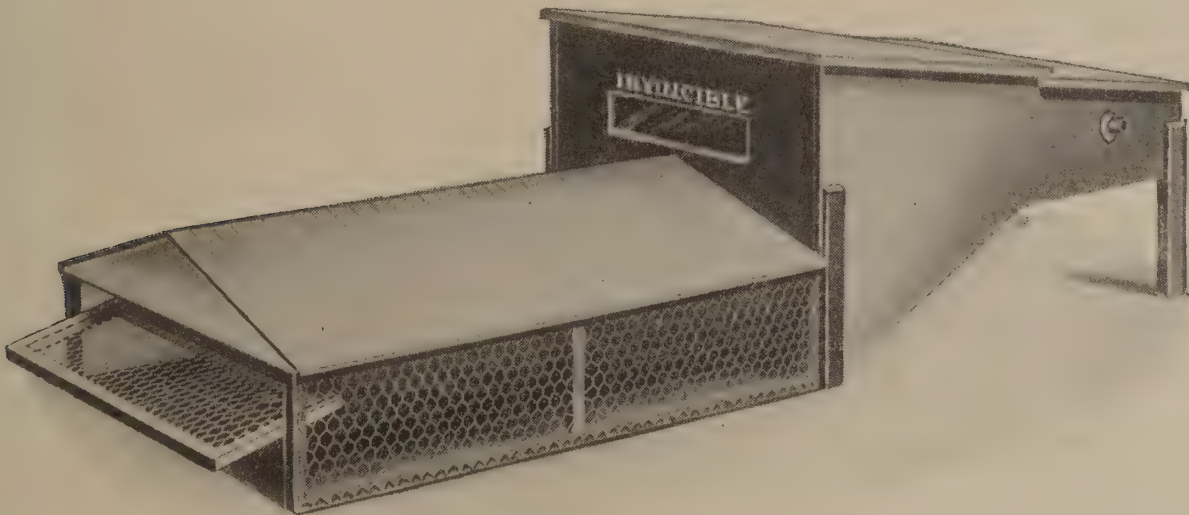
No. 0, Invincible Brooder.

No. 0, Invincible Brooder, 50 to 75 chicks, without yard, \$5.00; with yard and wire cover, \$6.50; with yard and wood cover, \$7.50.

Dimensions—Length, without yard, 47 inches; width, 21¼ inches; from ground to top of Brooder, 27½ inches; area of hover, 324 square inches; area of outer compartment, 432 square inches; yard 48 inches long; weight for shipment, 70 pounds; with yard 85 to 100 pounds.

Equipment of each size—Heating apparatus and lamp of the best galvanized steel, iron and isinglass lamp chimney, No. 2 Sun Hinge Burner and wick.

No. 1, Invincible Out Door Brooder

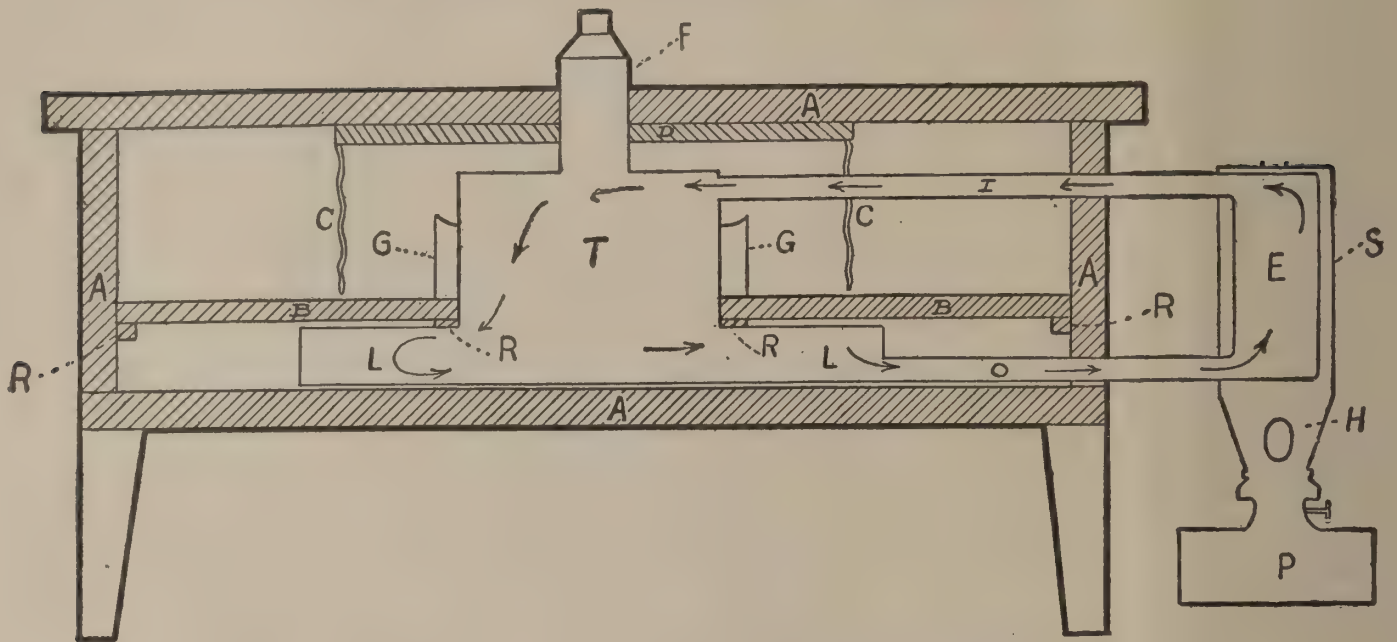


No. 1 Invincible Brooder, 100 to 150 chicks, without yard, \$8.00; with yard and wire cover, \$9.75; with yard and wood cover, \$10.75.

The cover here illustrated is of wood, hinged in the center so either side may be raised for any purpose without removing the whole top. Yard and hover are the same for the Outdoor Old Hen Brooder.

Dimensions—Length, without yard, 47 inches; width, 37½ inches; from ground to top of brooder, 27½ inches; area of hover, 612 square inches; area of outer compartment, 816 square inches; yard 48 inches long; weight for shipment, 100 pounds; with yard, 125 to 150 pounds.

Old Hen Indoor Brooders



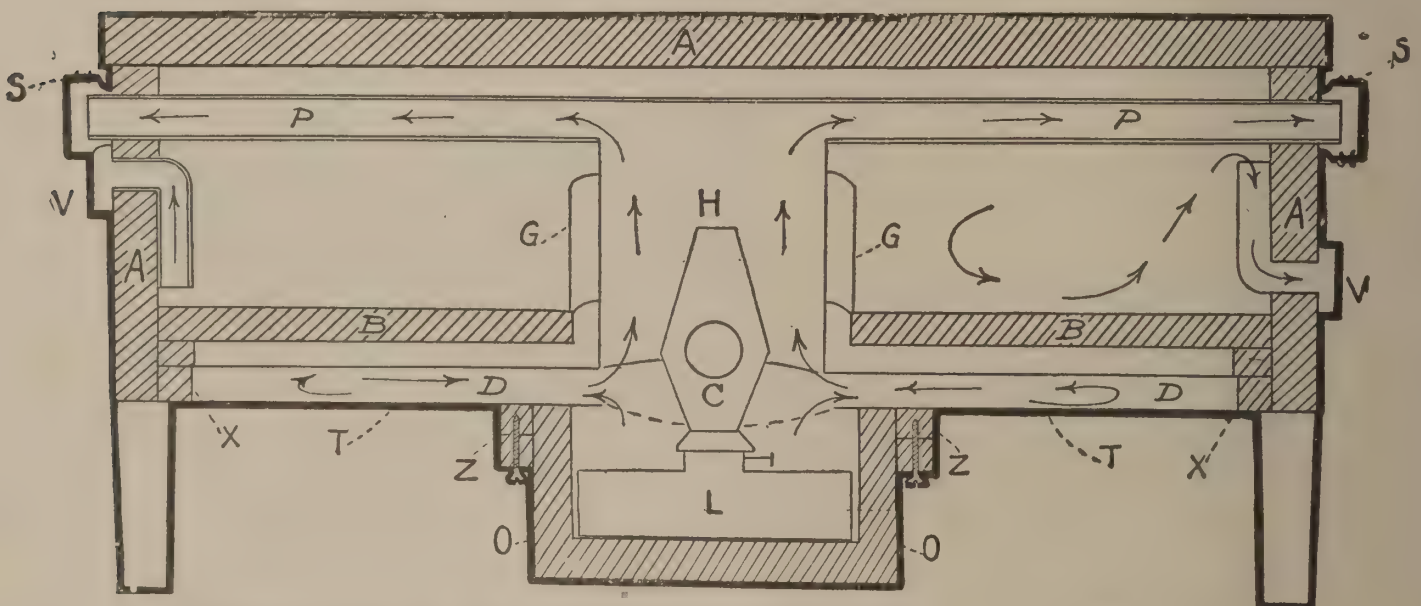
Sectional View of Old Hen Hot Water Brooder

A is $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch material top, sides and bottom. B is the floor of Brooder. C is curtain hanging down inside. D is the curtain support. E is the boiler. F is the filler tube. G is the tin band around the tank to keep the little chicks from direct contact with the hot water tank. H is the lamp chimney. I is the inlet pipe from boiler. L is the flattened portion of tank beneath floor B. O is the outlet of return pipe from bottom of tank to bottom of boiler. P is the lamp. S is shell around boiler. T is the circular tank in center of Brooder. R are rests for the floor of the Brooder.

Note—The water in L is cooled and returns to boiler E just warm enough to keep the floor dry.

Please understand that this is not a "bottom heat" Brooder.

Invincible Brooders



Sectional View of the Invincible Hot-Air Outdoor Brooder

A is $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch material top and sides. T is outside bottom of tin with hole in center to receive the lamp. H is the circular heater in the center of the hover. P P are the smoke pipes to either side and S S are the caps on the ends of pipes through which the smoke escapes. D is the metal continuation of the heater H to the sides of the brooder, leaving a heating space all underneath the brooder between the outside bottom T and B the wood floor on which the chicks rest. G is a metal guard to keep the chicks from contact with the heater H. X X are blocks which support the floor B. VV are ventilators on one side ventilating from the top of the brooder and on the other side from the bottom of the brooder. C is the chimney. L is the lamp and O the lamp box. Z Z are the blocks to which lamp box is fastened.

Buckeye Heater for Pipe Brooders

This is an economical and practical heater for a plant large enough to justify the expenditure. Although it costs much less to operate a stove and pipe system as compared with several oil lamps producing an equal amount of heat, still it would hardly be wise to install a hotwater system unless the Brooder accommodations were at least 50 feet long.

The system when set up complete consists of a stove and pipe, fittings with valves, circulation pipes of any desired length, water reservoir, etc. Cold water enters the stove and is warmed. From the stove it circulates through every hover, keeping each section at any temperature the poultryman may wish. There is not the least danger of explosion or trouble of any kind.

Most Convenient and Perfectly Safe

The stove provides the most lasting, the cheapest and most reliable source of heat possible to obtain. Another valuable feature is having at all times an abundant supply of hot water for feeding and cleansing purposes.

The fire box of this stove is surrounded by a water jacket of large capacity from which the heated water is forced into the pipes of the system to which the stove is attached. A system of valves enables the operator to regulate or cut off entirely the flow of hot water to the brooders. We have our own patterns and every part is made extra heavy and durable.

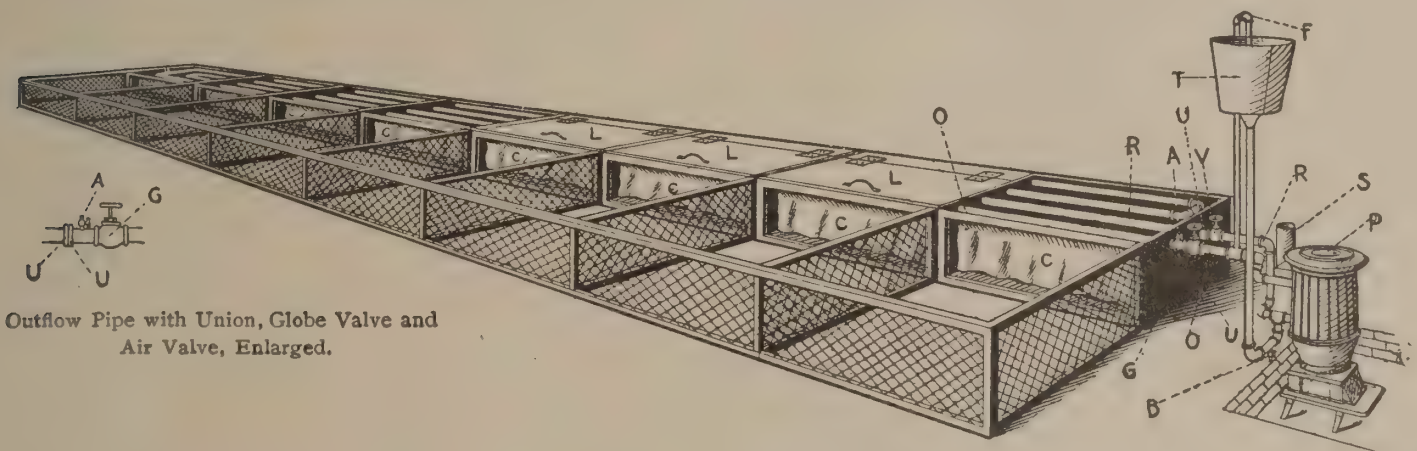
We make two sizes and positively guarantee the capacities as given below, and either will heat many more feet than we estimate.

The hovers you can easily build yourself and the pipe is ordinary one-inch gas pipe, which you can buy as cheaply as we. If you need such a system, we will gladly figure on the entire plant, or furnish designs with the stove; then you can build it economically and satisfactorily yourself.

You are not confined to the pipe arrangement illustrated on this page. If you prefer a bottom heat Brooder or prefer both top and bottom heat, the pipes with no additional expense can be so arranged.

It is not always necessary to build the hover part. You may divide the space underneath the pipes into such width sections as you desire (usually three or five feet), by blocks two feet by seven or eight inches, then over the entire pipe length lay the top in sections of convenient length, say six or ten feet, so as to cover two sections or longer if desired; to the edges of this top, tack flannel, notched in front or on both sides, if the runs extend on both sides of the Brooder so the chicks may pass in and out at will, and the hover part is complete.

View of Pipe Brooder Connected with Hovers



Outflow Pipe with Union, Globe Valve and Air Valve, Enlarged.

S smoke pipe; F overflow pipe; T supply tank; O outflow pipe from stove to hover and is in front of hover; R is the return flow from hover to stove; U are the unions joining the pipes in hover to the pipes of stove; V is globe valve on the return pipe; P is opening to fire box, no other door to stove except ash pit door; A is an air valve between the globe valve and the union on the outflow pipe; D is an air valve at lowest point of system for draining; C is the curtain in front of each hover; G is globe valve on outflow pipe; L is cover of the hover—may be one long cover, or one for each hover. They may be hinged or not.

Prices

No. 1, 50-foot Brooder, requiring 200 feet one-inch pipe:

Stove only	\$12.50
Stove with fittings (see cut) ready to attach pipe	22.50
Shipping weight, stove only, 250 lbs. Shipping weight, stove and fittings, 325 lbs.	

No. 2, 100-foot Brooder, requiring 400 feet one-inch pipe:

Stove only	\$20.00
Stove with fittings (see cut) ready to attach pipe	30.00
Shipping weight, stove only, 300 lbs. Shipping weight, stove and fittings, 400 lbs.	

We have persistently advocated the prosecution of the Poultry Business on lines embracing the least possible expense—consistent with the greatest possible profit therefrom,

This you cannot do if you buy every patented article you see advertised or hear being boomed by some enthusiastic agent. An equally unwise and unprofitable course is that of permitting your poultry to hustle for themselves, for both food and shelter.

There is a middle course, the following of which, intelligently, can but result in enhanced profit from your flock of fowls.

Experience is an expensive school, but it is from this school our most valuable lessons are learned. It is experience which has furnished us many good reasons for the employment of Colony Houses, rather than fewer exceptionally large Poultry Houses in profitably housing our poultry. Experience also shows better results, following the use of properly balanced rations, than are to be secured from improper feeding.

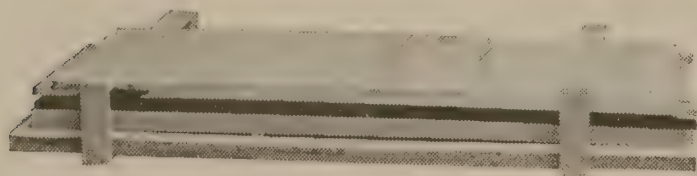
In every consideration of this subject, net profit is the criterion of value of any appliance or method—no matter how cheap—if its use will not show enhanced profits it is not really cheap. It requires no experience in the use of Colony Houses to make it self evident that fowls segregated into small communities are less susceptible to all contagious diseases, are more easily kept clean, consequently enjoy better health, will lay more eggs and more fertile ones, than if larger numbers are kept together or in close contact.

A further and most important advantage arises from having the Colony Houses easily removable rather than stationary. You need not be in the business long to learn how speedily fowls pollute the ground to which they are confined, and that subsequent flocks confined to the same area will speedily show the ill effects of this method in a debilitated, unhealthful condition and may only be rescued from disease and death by a change of location.

It follows that not only is the Colony House method the better, but, of such houses, those the location of which may be easily changed when desirable, thus affording the fowls change of ground and new vegetation, are much to be preferred for the health of your fowls and consequent profit. You may be so situated, possess the necessary tools and the requisite skill to build the Colony House for yourself, but we believe building them as we do in large numbers we can sell them to you better made and of better material, in knock-down shape, for convenience of handling and shipping, in such condition as that without assistance and in a few moments' time, you can put it together and set it up in any location you desire to use it, for less money and surely with much less trouble and annoyance to you than you can build for yourself.

While possessing the skill, the tools and the material, you may not be able to afford the necessary time from your other occupations; or having the time also, the weather may be too inclement for outdoor building operations.

Don't from any such cause permit your Poultry Business to show a loss where a profit should be shown. It is never soon enough to abandon a less for a more profitable method of housing your flock.



Our Colony Houses are shipped in convenient shape to be easily and quickly set up in any weather and in any location and with no trouble whatever may be removed to a new location when desirable. They are packed as illustrated here.

A screw driver and a hammer are all the tools you need either to set them up or take them down for removal or storage. The illustration herewith shows one of these Colony Houses packed for shipment. These Colony Houses, like our Incubators and Brooders, in material, workmanship, design and finish, are of the very best and our prices are lower than those of other makers of like quality and size.

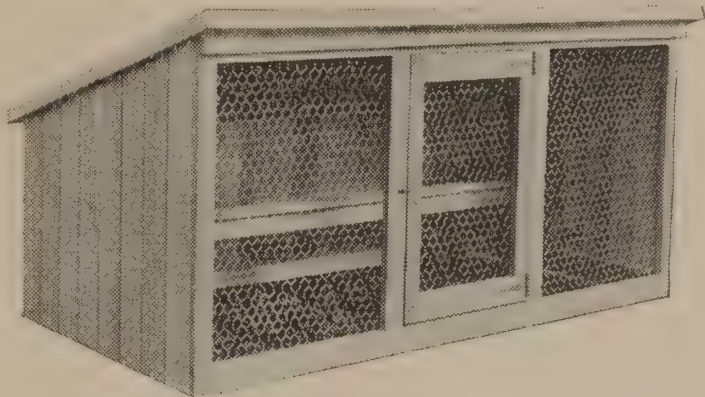
Buckeye Collapsible Colony Houses

Dimensions—All are 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, 3 feet high in front, 2 feet high at back. Built of well seasoned high-grade tongue and grooved matched poplar. The roof is close and tight and is covered with galvanized iron. Don't lose sight of this fact when comparing prices. Don't compare these with some house merely said to have "a good tight roof," or with one simply covered with tarred paper or other cheap roofing material, any of which while presenting a good appearance at first will soon, from exposure to sun and rain, crack open and cause you more loss from drowned chicks than the difference in the price of the houses. The house is weather proof, and is well and substantially built. It is handsomely finished in an attractive color with two coats of best lead and oil. The floor is matched boards on cleats, perfectly tight, and is easily removable for cleaning.

Style A, has wire mesh front and wire door. It is designed for a Summer Roosting Coop and is fitted with 6-foot roost. A handsome, convenient and easily moved Summer Roosting Coop. A perfect protection against night prowling animals, and all the shelter they need in summer, and even for quite cold weather two yards of muslin tacked over the wire will make it a comfortable coop. Capacity 20 hens or 50 to 100 chicks from the Brooder.

Price—Without floor.....\$5.75

Price—With floor..... 6.75



STYLE A

Weight, crated, 160 pounds; with floor, 200 pounds.



STYLE B

Weight crated, 190 pounds; with floor, 230 pounds.

Style B is precisely like Style A except the front, which in style B is of wood with a solid wood door in the center, on each side of which are wire covered windows for light and ventilation.

These windows are covered with solid wood shutters which may be raised at any angle or closed tightly and securely fastened at night. Fitting and accommodation the same as for Style A.

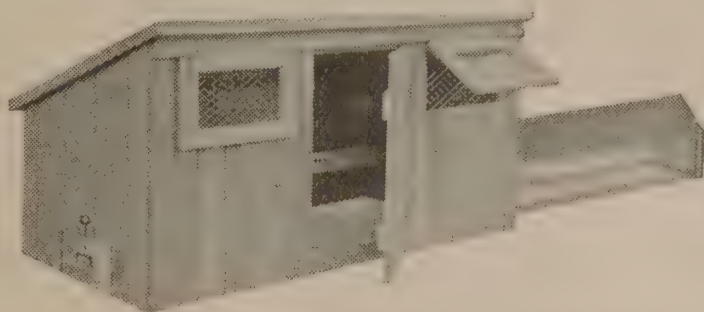
Price—Without floor.....\$6.75

Price—With floor..... 7.75

For Glass Shutters as in Style C, instead of the wood shutters, add 50 cents.

Here is a combination of merit. This is rather the exception than the rule pertaining to combinations of functions involved in the various processes through which the eggs must pass from incubation to the maturity of the fowl. For such combinations are seldom of any practical value. But the fact that Incubator Hatched Chicks must and all others ought to be raised in a Brooder and after six or eight weeks must be transferred to a shelter of some kind, points at once to the advantages of this Combination, which is in fact one of the best and most commodious outdoor Brooders, combined with a Colony House large enough to care for 50 to 100 chicks from eight weeks to four months old.

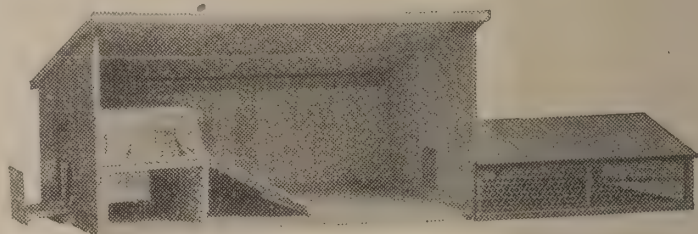
The front is the same as Style B, except it has glass shutters over the windows instead of the wood shutters, this more particularly for giving light to the Brooder. One end of the house is occupied by a heating apparatus on the Central Reservoir plan, either hot air system, the same as is employed in our Invincible Out Door Brooder, or hot water system, the same as is employed in our Old Hen Brooder. The



STYLE C Brooder and Colony House, Outside View.

Weight crated, without runs, 300 pounds.

Heater proper occupies one entire end of the House and will accommodate easily 50 to 100 chicks and they have two-thirds of the interior for exercise, which space will be comfortably warmed by the Brooder. So soon as the chicks are large enough not to require artificial heat, the Brooder part may be removed in a few moments, thus converting it into a single Colony House which will at all times protect the chicks from harm or injury by either animals, birds or weather. When used as a Brooder or to limit the range of the fowls, a covered run is desirable. All styles of our Colony Houses have an exit at one end which is covered with a solid door, to be tightly and securely closed at night. This exit admits to the run—as illustrated above. This run is 4 feet long, by 3 feet wide and 11 inches high, covered either with a hinged wood top, as illustrated, or with a flat wire top. The run and cover adds to the shipping weight; with wood cover, 40 pounds; with wire cover, 15 pounds.



Interior View of Style C Colony House with Brooder and Covered Run.

Prices—Style C, with Brooder and Floor, Hot Air Brooder, \$12.50; Hot Water Brooder \$13.00.

If run and cover are desired with any of the above styles of Colony Houses, add for a wire covered Run, \$2.00; add for wood covered Run, \$3.00.

You will find an investment in one of these Combined Brooder and Colony Houses one of the best you ever made. No matter what the magnitude of your business, whether large or small, you cannot buy an article which will more speedily show in benefits on the profit side of your account.

Buckeye Sectional Portable Poultry Houses

Dimensions—Eight feet long, 7 feet wide, 6½ feet high in front and 4 feet high in rear. These Houses are built of the very best materials throughout. No cheap pine boxes or refuse lumber; on the contrary we use only high-grade poplar matched flooring for sides and ends and heavy one-inch sound boards covered with Flint Coat Roofing, the very best roofing material known, constitute the roof, which is slanted at an angle to easily and surely shed snow and water. The large window at the back admits ample light and ventilation. Beneath this window is a small exit for the fowls. This exit is well protected by a solid door, which at night may be closed and securely fastened. A well and tightly built house really needs no lining, to be speedily torn off, and if not, then affording an excellent harbor of refuge for lice. These Houses are perfectly tight and warm, and a good and substantial Poultry House for any weather in any location.

This house is constructed in a manner wholly our own. Heavy metal corner pieces through which the bolts pass, protect and hold rigidly together the entire house. The overhanging edges of the roof, when in place, so binds the other parts of the house together that it is as solid as a rock. They are beautifully finished in an attractive color with two coats of best lead and oil and will prove an ornamental addition to your surroundings. They are shipped in knock-down shape, making a convenient package for shipping and handling. Don't overlook this, for even knock-down Poultry Houses may consist of such large pieces as to be most difficult for you to handle. This house may be all set up ready for occupancy in a few moments with no other tools than a hammer and a wrench which accompanies it, and when set up you will have the handsomest, warmest, most solid and durable Poultry House you ever saw, and one to which you will never be ashamed to call attention.

We designed this house for the progressive poultryman. The house is "elastic," that is, its length may be indefinitely extended by adding to the original eight feet as many other eight foot sections as his growing business may demand, and no matter how long the house, it is, in its entirety, as solid and tight as the original eight-foot section. These

additions are made by simply removing one edge strip of the original roof, shoving the new section up against the old one, bolting them together just as you bolted the original section together, and replacing the removed strip over the crack between the two roofs. You then have doubled the capacity of the House and have just as strong and tight a house as before with the occupants of each section separated from its neighbor by a solid partition with a solid wood door. The door of each section is in the end to admit of giving an uninterrupted passageway through the entire house, no matter of how many sections composed.



Fig. 1

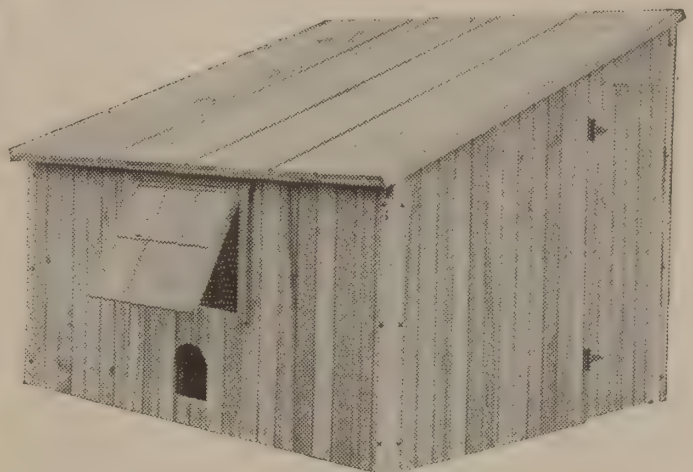


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows Front Exterior View. This solid front, where practicable, should face the North.

Fig. 2 shows Rear Exterior View. The large window, backed by wire net and beneath the window, the exit for the fowls. This exit is covered with a solid door which may be tightly and securely closed when desired. When practicable the rear of the house should face the south.

These houses have no floor, as they are designed for large poultry and are fitted either with two roosts only, or for complete Poultry House with nests, roosts, etc., as illustrated in Fig. 3. This style of fitting includes the wire mesh partition, with a wire door in its center. This gives a 2-foot passageway the entire length of the house, allowing 44 square feet for the use of the fowls exclusively. (Note this and you will observe in this House more space is allotted to the fowls than a longer but narrower house will give.) The slats the entire length of the house afford the fowls access to food and water in such manner as they cannot waste it, and obviating the necessity of disturbing them when either supplying or removing the food and water. Four Drawer Nests are provided, with hand hole in front, so the eggs may be removed without entering the fowl's quarters and the nests may be drawn out into the passageway for renewal or cleaning. Two roosts on either side of the central window are so located that no fowl by any accident is subjected to drafts while roosting. (You will lose no fowls from Roup, Catarrh, etc., if you will observe this point.) Large dropping boards which may speedily and easily be removed for cleaning occupy the entire space beneath the roosts.

This House weighs, fitted complete as illustrated in Fig. 3, 650 pounds. Fitted with roosts only, 600 pounds.

Knock-down and in convenient shape for handling and shipment.

Price—Complete as illustrated in Fig. 3, \$25.00; each additional section, \$23.00.

Price—Fitted with two roosts only, \$22.00; each additional section, \$20.00.

The extra equipment, in the complete House, besides the partition, nests, roosts and dropping boards, consists of two feed troughs, and one one-gallon self-feeding drinking fountain.

Fig. 4 shows a rear view of two sections of this House fastened together, making one solid house 16 feet long. In one section the glass window is raised, in the other section it is closed. Either or both sections may be fitted complete with nests, partitions, etc., or with roosts only.

Most of the failures in poultry raising are, you will find upon investigation, due to starting on too large a scale, altogether too much money invested in houses, much too large for the purpose, and not infrequently they are erected on rented or leased ground and if the right of removal exists the expense of tearing down and removing is often more than the buildings are worth. Now, whether you own or rent the ground, what we propose to you is: Start in a small but a good way. Get good guaranteed Incubators and Brooders, but no more of them and of no larger capacity than you can clearly and beyond all question see your way to keeping fully employed. Get a few good Colony Houses for your small chicks, and one section of our Sectional Poultry House for your breeding and laying fowls. You are then in shape to get all the experience which is absolutely necessary to the profitable conduct of a large business, cheaply and at the same time fully ascertain your own limitations, and if it is



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

your intention to confine yourself ultimately to the business of poultry raising, the probability of your having selected your proper vocation. And though such is not your intention, by this mode of procedure you are in any event in a position to enlarge your capacity in any direction and make your expenditures only in such amounts and at such times as the obvious necessities of your growing business demand. On these lines failure to make the business both a profitable and a pleasant one is impossible.

A Coop for Setting Hen

We cannot persuade everyone to our views regarding the desirability of Incubators and Brooders. Now if you are one such and persist in employing the hen to both hatch and brood the chicks, why not do it in the best manner? Fig. 5 shows a Setting Coop with sloping removable top through which you place Biddy on the eggs. She is limited to exercise room to the space enclosed by the wire guards, so that she cannot desert the nest if so inclined. She receives her food and water through the slats in the end of the yard and through these same slats the little chicks may range at will, always knowing that shelter and protection is close and the mother hen cannot trail them around and kill them. While in the yard they are safe from hawks and animals,

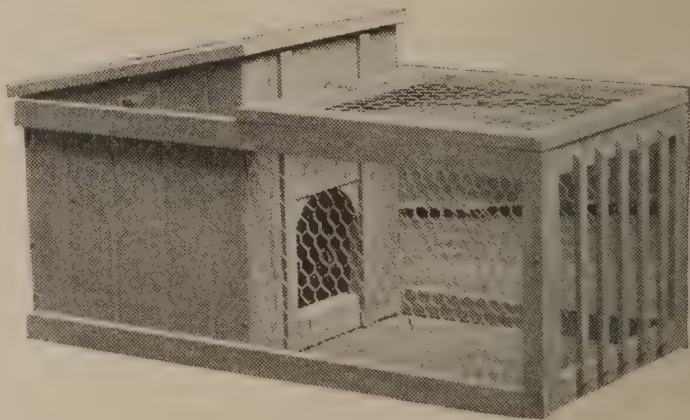


Fig. 5

and the hen is free from molestation or annoyance of any kind. A solid door covers the opening into the yard at night and the coop is tight and well ventilated. Dimensions, 18 inches square by 18 inches high; the yard is 2 feet long by 18 inches wide and 18 inches high. Weight for shipment about 60 pounds. Price complete, \$2.50.

Buckeye Balanced Rations for Poultry

Poultry must be raised cheaply to prove profitable, but the feeding of such damaged grain as is absolutely unfit for use is, while cheap enough, decidedly unprofitable. You feed either for eggs or for meat, and nothing but the judicious feeding of well balanced rations will produce the best results.

We have made this matter a study and having availed ourselves of every source of information, both by an extensive correspondence and patient experiment and research extending over many years, we believe we are now able to offer you Poultry Foods composed of the soundest and best grain and materials so blended as to perform their proper functions of food in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner. The food producing the best results for the least money is the cheapest food for the poultry raiser to employ. Cheap Poultry Food usually means simply fillers, which as a rule are either mill sweepings, damaged or defective grain, or the by-product of some mill or manufacturing process after every element of value as food has been extracted therefrom. In fact, it is not alone the cheaper foods which confine themselves to these materials. We have recently received samples of some very high priced and more highly extolled Poultry Foods, compounded in the main from just such materials, with broken stone to give weight.

Our Balanced Rations are complete in themselves. We do not endeavor to make a low priced food by omitting from the combination Beef, Bone and other more expensive elements, and tell you to feed these in addition for good results. No food is cheap which will not be promptly and easily digested and assimilated, developing all parts of the fowl simultaneously. Food which we guarantee will do this and which is composed of sound, clean and wholesome grain, free from dust and of the very best quality and not cheapened by including grit in their compound, are what we offer you. To enable us to do this and be able to positively know what goes in them we have during the past summer, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, erected and fully equipped our own mill, so that we control every factor and can supply these foods of better quality and cheaper than can any one who simply buys the ready mixed article of some other dealer. Gauging costs by results we know you cannot fail to find these Balanced Rations cheaper than any others. Results are the only criterion of value. Because fowls eat readily and eagerly any food is no indication of its value. As for instance: Parched grain would, on the whole, be the better food for very young chicks, yet you will observe that they will leave to the last every dark particle, if indeed they do not decline altogether to eat such, while every white or light colored particle will be eaten up clean, whether it be good and nourishing or not.

Buckeye Chick Starter

Right here is where nearly all beginners and many experienced operators and poultrymen meet their greatest obstacle to success in the business. Proper feeding during the first week of the chick's life means assured success, and failure or neglect to do this properly will most assuredly result in financial loss. Feeding anything whatever for the first 24 to 36 hours after the chick emerges from the shell is a mistake. The absorbed, but unassimilated albumen with which the newly hatched chicks' digestive organs are filled, should be given a chance to oil the machinery and set it in proper motion without irritation or interference

from foreign substances. Observe this point: Don't feed too much and feed little chicks sparingly, but often. Don't gorge them at any time. They are kept in the most perfect health by never feeding so much that they will turn away from uneaten food. Buckeye Chick Starter contains eight distinct elements, in fact, everything the little chicks should have, except water, for the first five or six days. They should 24 hours after the first feed (but not earlier) and at all times thereafter have access to pure clean water.

Buckeye Chick Starter is a prepared and baked food, reground after baking; it contains everything the chicks need and is the only one of our foods in which it is necessary to incorporate grit. Is packed in most convenient shape (i.e.) in packages. One teaspoonful is enough for one feed for 25 chicks, and there is enough in one package to start on the road to health and development 25 chicks, feeding twice the first day, three times the second, four times daily thereafter, for the next four or five days. During the last two days of this period they should be introduced to more solid foods and one daily feed of Buckeye Chick Food may during these last two or three days be advantageously substituted for the Chick Starter. If you are among those (and there are thousands such) whose difficulty consists not in hatching chicks but in raising them, try Buckeye Chick Starter, feed as we advise and your losses will speedily turn to profits.

Price per package, 25 cents, f. o. b.; by express, prepaid, 50 cents.

NO GRIT IN OUR FOODS

Buckeye Chick Food

This is an ideal food for the little chicks after they are 5 to 7 days old. It contains ten separate elements carefully selected and proportioned to give the very best foundation on which to build large, tender, juicy broilers or healthy, profitable breeders, and they can be fed nothing better for either purpose. This food is strictly a developer, and is in no sense a fattener. It contains both meat and bone, but not in such quantities as to cause too rapid growth or fattening and weight is not secured by combining grit, which you can buy cheaper and feed separately. If fattening is desired, give to those desired for speedy market an occasional extra feed of beef scraps, if convenient, and whether or not you feed the beef, give an additional last feed at night, or rather before roosting time, of all the Mash Food they will eat.

Buckeye Chick Food is neatly packed in bags, holding 50 and 100 pounds.

Prices—50-lb. bag, \$1.50, f. o. b. here; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Poultry Food

This food, from the fact that it contains every element and in proper proportions which poultry need, (except grit,) if they have any range and even when they are confined, when supplemented with some green food, as cut alfalfa, potatoes, turnips, cabbage or other vegetables, and an occasional feed of Mash Food, is the cheapest you can use. Fourteen elements enter into its composition and for chicks or fowls which it is not designed to force for early market there is not a more complete, healthful and satisfactory food on earth. Both the Chick and Poultry Food are most properly used when scattered in the litter, so fowls must scratch and work to obtain it. Using this food, you need no extras, except grit, as the Buckeye Poultry Food contains everything your poultry needs, except grit and shells, and if you use our grit you will need no shells.

Price per 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Alfalfa Meal

As a Poultry Food is as superior to clover meal as live bugs are to spoiled meat, is the one green food meeting every requirement of the fowls.

Packed in 100-lb. bags only. Price per 100-lb. bag, \$1.75, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Chicken Teeth

Our foods provide everything needed except grit, but if you are using others you may need in addition to Grit, Bone and Beef for your fowls, and why not give them the best. Grit is an absolute necessity for the fowls; it constitutes the grinders or masticators, without which the food would not be assimilated, and unless it has hard, sharp grinding surfaces it is of little value. Our Grit is light in color which makes it more attractive to the fowls. Consequently they will eat it more readily than if of a darker color, which means there will be no waste. It is not only teeth for the fowls, but the very best shell making material and a tonic. You need no oyster shells with this Grit, as it contains Magnesia, Silica, Aluminum, Lime and Iron.

Price—Poultry and Chick sizes, 100-lb. bag, 70 cents, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Beef Scraps, extra clean, pure and wholesome, with very high per cent of Protein.

Price—50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Granulated Bone, clean and best quality.

Price—Large, Medium and Fine, 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Poultry Remedies

Just as correct living on the part of the human animal conduces to perfect health and the consequent requirements of no artificial assistants, stimulants or remedies, so the fowl raised under ideal conditions will need no remedies, tonics, etc., but unfortunately for the fowl, profit and such ideal conditions are inconsistent, and under the high pressure at which they are now being prepared for market and forced to lay, the conditions are so unnatural, that with the best of preparation and care, the ills of chickendom will sometimes invade your flock. It is the part of wisdom to seek to prevent this invasion, rather than await the necessity for its remedy. Perfect cleanliness, good housing and the feeding of wholesome, proper food, is a long step toward complete immunity from vermin and disease, but these are not impossible of introduction from foreign sources, and when once introduced, must be combatted in an intelligent manner or financial loss is the result. Look well to cleanliness, housing and food and you will not likely need either stimulants or remedies. We have for many years, in every possible way, emphasized this point, and have refrained from offering any of the thousands of the so-called remedies, etc., which in the main are of little value and are usually offered by the same firms who propose to you also that you pay them 10 to 25 cents for a 2 cent box in which to administer the said remedies. But accidents will happen and we are appealed to so frequently for tonics, remedies, etc., that having experimented with many we have decided to offer a few of those which both we and our patrons to whom we have recommended them and to whom we have sold them in the past, have found to be the best of their kind. It is, however, our hope that you will by observing the cardinal virtues of Poultry Culture enumerated above have little or no need of any of them.

Buckeye Lice Paint

Lice are the omnipresent bane of the poultryman's life. The most scrupulous cleanliness will not always prevent their introduction, and rather than await their arrival, we believe it is good advice, that you prepare for them a warm reception, so warm, indeed, that to remain

means death. Lice are tough customers and are not easily either discouraged or killed. But Buckeye Lice Paint is four times as strong as the usual preparation, and either sprayed or painted with a brush on the roosts and dropping boards once each week will not only kill these unwelcome pests but will "keep them dead" and painting or spraying the entire walls every few months will be money well spent.

Price—Half-gallon can, 60 cents; one-gallon can, \$1.00, f. o. b. here.

Buckeye Insect Powder

A Powder that kills. The best Insect Powder in the world. Kills insects on Poultry, Live Stock or Plants, exterminates Roaches, Moths, Ants, Fleas, etc. Unexcelled for poultry yard, stable, garden or household use.

Price—12-oz. box, 25 cents; by mail postpaid, 40 cents.

Buckeye Egg Producer

We have little faith in artificial stimulants, which in concentrated form and compounded from irritating drugs, unnaturally excite the organs of the fowl. Such drugs have been in use for many years, and while their effect may or may not be noticed in the number of eggs produced, their ill effects on the fowl subjected to such treatment will be speedily apparent. The Best Egg Producer is sound, wholesome food, good warm quarters and plenty of range and exercise. All this may be advantageously supplemented with food containing in superabundance the egg producing elements and that is just what we offer in the Buckeye Egg Producer. It is simply an incentive to the hen to repay extra care with more eggs. It keeps the fowls in good condition, contains every necessary element for egg production and no bran, shell or other cheap filler and we believe is the largest value and is unsurpassed by any egg food on the market.

Price—2½ lb. package, 25 cents; by mail postpaid, 65 cents.

Buckeye Hen Tonic

This is no Cure-All, but is simply a tonic to rectify the ills of improper feeding. A teaspoonful mixed with the feed of 30 fowls once daily is sufficient to insure perfect assimilation of the food elements and will show its benefits in improved health and vigor. Worth its weight in gold during the moulting season. Prevents nine-tenths of the common ailments of fowls. Is in fact the cheapest and best Condition Powder made.

Price—12-oz. box, 25 cents; by mail postpaid, 40 cents.

Buckeye Roup, Gape and Cholera Cure

This is somewhat of a misnomer, for we believe confidentially that when either genuine Roup or Cholera is once established it is too late to cure. We do, however, know that many severe colds, which if neglected, show every symptom of and will prove quite as fatal as either Roup or Cholera, may be both prevented and cured. We know the Gape Worm and Canker parasite may be killed and easily, by administering the remedy through the medium of their drinking water. And that is the mode of administering this remedy. If taken in time this remedy will cure Roup, Catarrh, Canker, Cholera and Gapes and no remedy on earth will cure either of them if not taken in time. Hence the advisability of having such remedy at hand to use occasionally as a preventive and at once in an emergency.

Price—Per Pint Can, 50 cents; by mail postpaid, 80 cents.

Buckeye Frost King

Very handy for the exhibitor, for frosted combs disqualify. The Buckeye Frost King will infallibly draw the frost from a frozen comb and is equally good and efficacious applied to any frosted member of your own body.

Price—Per Bottle, 25 cents, by mail postpaid.

Just a Few Remarks on Feeding

As observed elsewhere, the first week after hatching largely determines the value of the chick, though improper feeding at any time may cause serious trouble. Feeding earlier than 24 hours after they are hatched will almost invariably prove fatal. Thirty-six hours after hatching is early enough and even a 48 hours fast will not at this time prove in the least dangerous. What the little chicks need above all else for these few hours after hatching is good Brooding. They must be kept warm. Be sure they are well dried before you remove them from the Incubator and don't chill them during the transfer from Incubator to Brooder. See that the Brooder is well warmed and that you have a covering on the floor of the Brooder; that is, have the floor of the Brooder well covered with fine litter or old carpet or gunny sack or other warm soft substance. Nothing is better than an old piece of carpet for the first 3 or 4 days, then change to litter. Warmth and pure air are all they need for the first 24 to 36 hours. There can be laid down no inflexible rules for feeding, but we honestly believe feeding our Buckeye Chick Starter and nothing else, will more cheaply and satisfactorily rear the chicks for the first week than will the feeding of any other foods.

Whatever you feed, don't overlook the importance of Grit, for the young chicks. One thousand pounds of meal or other grain food and no grit will not show the same good results as will be shown by feeding 700 pounds of the same grain food and 200 pounds of Grit. How they are fed is of quite as much importance as what they are fed. This is particularly the case after the first week, for chicks speedily adapt themselves to any kind of food. We have had equally good success feeding all cooked food, or all raw food. There are enthusiastic advocates of each plan. Our Chick Starter is baked, but we confess this is more for the purpose of preserving it sweet and wholesome than for any especial merit in the cooking of food for chicks.

Some favor feeding all soft food, others all dry food. We have had both good and ill success by each, and on the whole believe the feeding of dry food the better plan for very young chicks.

A very fair guide to correct feeding is: Have the chicks' crops empty in the morning and at no other time. This does not mean to overfeed them, but a good healthy chick will always be hungry in the morning. It is much better to feed too little than to overfeed. Some advocate feeding 5 or 6 times per day. We think 3 or 4 times per day often enough, having however, no objection to feeding oftener, except that overfeeding is less likely when feeding 3 or 4 times per day than when fed oftener. At whatever times you feed try to so guage it that you feed only so much as they will eat up clean. If feeding any other way than by scattering in the litter, should any be left be sure to remove it. Onions, either cooked or raw, but chopped fine and either mixed with other food or fed alone will always be eagerly devoured by the chicks, and nothing you can feed is better for them; once every other day is, however, often enough.

While potatoes are good (don't feed too much or it will cause bowel troubles) boiled with the skins on and either mixed with other foods or not. In fact, an occasional meal of any vegetable, such as cabbage, turnips, beets, etc., either raw or cooked, is good for chicks. Nothing is better than a little boiled rice occasionally. After the second day give the first meal early in the morning and the last meal just before sundown. Feed neither so long before roosting time, that the chicks will become hungry again before going to roost, nor delay it until after dark. Don't imagine because the little chick pecks and pulls at everything loose that it is necessarily hungry. The ant is not for industry in the same class with a healthy little chick. After eating all he will need or can hold he will immediately get busy hunting around for more things to swallow. Water the chicks must have. As to how they get it is not of so much consequence. If they are fed wet food they will get enough; if dry food only is supplied to them they must have water in addition. Dry food and plenty of pure, clean water we think the better. A chick is more an animal of habit than any other which we know. You cannot suddenly change his habits without appreciable damage. If you commence on wet food you cannot suddenly change to dry food or deprive him of water after once supplying him with it without causing loss of flesh and retarding development. But water in some manner he must have. If you can supply it so all may drink

at once they will be kept dry, for here is the difficulty of supplying to them drinking water. A slight wetting on a cold day will retard it a week in development if it does not kill it. The most satisfactory way we have found is not by guards or wire partitions, but by using a self-feeding drinking fountain with a narrow rim of water and the fountain set up about one inch above the ground, so the little chick must reach up to get a drink, then there is less danger of getting either himself or his neighbors wet.

After the first week there is little danger in feeding almost anything you desire to use and which the chicks will eat, corn, wheat and oats being, of course, your staples, whole, cracked or ground. But still observe the same rule as regards time and also feeding no more at each time than will be eaten up clean, except of course, that food which you scatter in the floor litter and of this the object of scattering in the litter is to cause the chicks to scratch and hunt for it, it follows that the object is defeated if you are too liberal with this. Be sure to provide plenty of good hard, sharp Grit. If you use our Foods they contain everything the chicks need except Grit and an occasional feed of green grass or vegetables.

There would be neither rhyme nor reason in our offering you Poultry Foods and at the same time tell you there are better ways of feeding, for we honestly believe there is neither a better nor a cheaper way of obtaining the desired results of healthful fowls and speedy development than by the use of our Buckeye Balanced Rations for Poultry. We use nothing in them other than what you ought to use, but they are so balanced as to give the desired results, supplying neither more nor less than is absolutely necessary of each requisite element without waste. So that we are perfectly safe in affirming that their use will prove cheaper than will the use of other foods.

Here is what we conceive to be ideal feeding from the Incubator to the Poultry House: 24 to 48 hours after being hatched, a tablespoonful of dry Buckeye Chick Starter for each 25 chicks. Feed on a clean surface and if you have fed early, when they have eaten all they appear to wish, you may, before sundown, feed again the same as first time.

The second day give the first feed early in the morning, the same as the first day, after which give them access to, but so they cannot get in it and get themselves or each other wet, plenty of pure, fresh water, and leave the water handy. Feed three times during the second day.

Third day, same as second day, but feed four times daily from now on and increase the quantity somewhat with each feed.

Fourth day, same as third day; in addition to which scatter a little of the Buckeye Chick Starter on the floor in the litter of the Brooder or feeding platform. A little finely cut grass now will be a good addition, though not essential.

Fifth day, same as fourth, except use Buckeye Chick Food to scatter in the litter and for the last feed at evening. Now place a vessel full of chick size Grit where they can get it as they desire it.

Sixth day, give the first two feeds of Buckeye Chick Starter, using Buckeye Chick Food for the last two feeds and also to scatter in the litter.

Seventh day, first feed of Buckeye Chick Starter, other three feeds of Buckeye Chick Food and one feed of vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, cabbage, etc., either raw, cut fine, or cooked, in addition to the regular feeds.

From now on to eight or ten weeks old feed Buckeye Chick Food four times daily, scattering it in the floor litter, with some occasional feeds in addition of vegetables, milk, Alfalfa or other convenient foods, but in small quantities.

During the eighth or tenth week change the food scattered in the litter to our Buckeye Poultry Food, thus accustoming them gradually to the larger and greater variety of grains and seeds, gradually discontinue the Chick Food and substitute therefor the Poultry Food, and with an occasional feed of vegetables or Alfalfa they will need no other. Now change the Grit to Poultry size.

Those fowls designed for speedy market may with advantage be more liberally supplied with Alfalfa Mash Food.

Grit is a component part of none of our foods, except the Buckeye Chick Starter, but you will not get the best results unless you give the fowls some grit, so it is a good plan to have a receptacle for Grit only, constantly filled and accessible to the fowls at all times. Change the drinking water often, keep the fountains and all your utensils clean and sweet.

All About Our Methods of Sale

Many years ago we realized that it is but fair that the purchaser of any Incubator should see what he is getting for his money before he pays for it. We went further and ours was the first company to offer an actual trial of the Incubator sold; and now, concluding that thirty days while sufficiently long in which to secure a hatch, might hurry one to secure the proper kind of eggs, we have decided to extend the trial period to FORTY DAYS, dating from receipt by the purchaser of the Incubator. It is to our interest to do this, as we much prefer that you have time within which to secure good hatchable eggs with which to test the Incubator, rather than because of too limited time have you start operations with hastily procured and possibly absolutely unhatchable eggs, which can only end in disappointment and the consequent condemnation and return of a perfectly reliable, efficient and satisfactory Incubator. We have for years sold annually over 10,000 machines on these terms, and less than one-half of one per cent have ever been returned to us for any and all causes. Which simply means our patrons found our machines as represented, they proved that they could operate them successfully with no previous experience (which is indeed wholly unnecessary to the successful operation of any of our machines) and that they hatch a better proportion of eggs entrusted to them than will hens, and with less expense and trouble.

If a longer period of trial is desired we make provision for such by our Rent Proposition which is practically a trial period of as long duration as you may wish—providing for a nominal rent payable only if the machines are returned. If, however, they are satisfactory, no rent is due no matter how late you arrive at this decision. So you have as long as you wish in which to try it, and if it suits you, get it at catalogue price, at all events, or less if satisfactory in 30 days. Now is that not a fair and liberal proposition?

It is from every view better when ordering on rental to order a Copper Tank Incubator. The price is precisely the same whether on 40 DAYS' TRIAL or on RENT.

For cash with order direct to us we allow a discount of 5 per cent from List Catalogue Prices on A B and C Styles of Incubators and on all Brooders only and not from any other items in this Catalogue; and this is the only concession we make to agents or jobbers; so do not write regarding agency for these machines. For cash with order direct to us we prepay the freight on Style D Buckeye, east of the Rocky Mountains, but allow no discount from Catalogue prices.

We only ship C. O. D. when one-half the price accompanies the order and the remittance will pay charges both ways.

Low as are the prices of our complete machines, there are many to whom a dollar saved means much, and to whom the possession of an Incubator means more. To enable such to acquire an efficient money-making Incubator cheaply and to give exercise to the mechanical skill of many a bright and ambitious but impecunious boy, we have decided to offer all the parts and equipment complete, except the wood work, together with plans, specifications and directions for building, so detailed and explicit as that any boy may build one of our most popular and medium priced Incubators. The Style B Buckeye,

Hot Water System of 50, 100 and 200 egg capacity, either with or without nursery, and the same of our 200 Buckeye C and Old Hen Brooders, Indoor Nos. 0 and 1.

Compare our prices with others and you will find them lower than those of any other maker for like capacity. Consider the character of our guarantees on page 54, and the fact that for over seventeen years we have been making and selling Incubators on the Deposit Plan. Make inquiry of any mercantile agency as to our responsibility and business integrity. Consideration of these points must convince you how impossible it would be for us to maintain an elaborate and expensive credit and collection department, which alone would justify our sending these machines in any other way than by deposit of price, which gives perfect security to both our patrons and ourselves, and at no expense to either.

We receive from 30,000 to 50,000 inquiries per annum; that means, without the deposit feature, we would be compelled to investigate every one of these, for while only possibly 15,000 or 20,000 of them would develop into orders, if we waited receipt of order before investigating, a very large portion of the orders would be countermanded before our investigations were completed. All our expenditure in both advertising and investigating responsibility would go for naught.

With our patrons on the other hand. If our proposition as it stands suits, it means simply the investigation of the credit and responsibility of the Buckeye Incubator Co., or The First National Bank, of Springfield, Ohio.

Another item of expense to these sales without deposit would be the keeping of many thousands of small individual accounts, and looking after the collections of payments due on the same.

A deposit with local banks, express agents, postmasters or merchants would be just as safe for both and just as satisfactory did it not involve the keeping of precisely the same account as would otherwise be kept with the patron himself.

On some of our machines the margin of net profit is as low as 50 cents. Not sufficient, you will admit, to justify this additional expense in effecting sales.

We have gone into this matter so fully in order to answer satisfactorily the argument that it is just as easy for us to ascertain your responsibility as it is for you to ascertain ours, or that of the Bank to whom we ask your deposit be sent if not to us direct.

If you were our only customer, or one of one thousand only, the contention would be correct, or if our prices were high enough to provide for this feature it would still be correct.

There are millions in this country with better credit and financial backing than we have, thousands of such are among our patrons annually, and we do not question your being such, but we have neither the profit nor facilities warranting the investigation.

Our agreements on page 51 are very explicit and cover, we believe, every point. All that remains to be done by anyone honestly desiring to test the value of these machines, in material, construction, ease and economy of operation, efficiency and resulting profit, with a positive knowledge of their prices, risk and responsibility is, investigate us as we ask.

If satisfied, deposit either with this Company or with the First National Bank, of Springfield, Ohio, the price of the machines you desire and they will be immediately shipped. If they don't suit you in every respect return them and your deposit will be refunded. The rent is the same for a copper as for a steel machine of like capacity. Our agreement fixes the limit of your responsibility for the machine in any case.

Before ordering we trust you will have carefully read this entire Catalogue, particularly the agreements following, for nothing is more unpleasant than controversies arising from misunderstandings, to avoid which we have been exceptionally careful, even at the risk of many repetitions; for to tell the truth we are offering our goods at so close a margin of profit as not to admit of the employment of a large clerical force to be employed in unravelling these tangles.

Neither preferment nor prejudice attends a remittance to the First National Bank of Springfield, Ohio, rather than to us direct. Over twenty-five years of honorable business relations with the purchasing public has established our reputation for fair dealing so firmly that for several years past the bank has received but few remittances from our patrons. They are, however, still ready and willing to act as trustees for your funds, and receive and hold to your credit, pending the performance of every condition under which you buy or rent from us, your conditional deposit for either TRIAL or RENT if you so prefer. The only possible advantage of a remittance direct to us is about one day's earlier entry of your order.

40 DAYS—AGREEMENT—TRIAL

For the purchase from Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, O., of Machines on 40 Days' Trial.

This depositor has this day ordered from Buckeye Incubator Co., machines to the amount of this deposit to be shipped as ordered. Deposit being catalogue price of machines selected.

This depositor agrees to immediately notify said Buckeye Incubator Co. of the arrival of said machines and if in good order accept them at once, but if in bad order decline to accept them from the carrier and so advise the Buckeye Incubator Co., who agrees, immediately on receipt of bill of lading (original) or other evidence of ownership, to ship, consigned to this depositor, duplicates of the machines covered by the original order, of the arrival of which duplicate shipment said depositor agrees to give immediate notice to the consignor.

Dating from such arrival said depositor is to have FORTY DAYS' TRIAL of said machine, which said depositor agrees to operate strictly in accordance with the operating instructions furnished by said Buckeye Incubator Co.

Within Forty Days from date of receipt of said machines, if NOT satisfactory, said depositor agrees to post addressed to Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio, notice of that fact and before the expiration of the forty days, ship in good order (except such evidence of wear as is incident to a proper use of said machines for the trial period) consigned to Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio, the goods covered by this agreement and order.

Within five days after receipt of said returned machines the Buckeye Incubator Co. will remit to this depositor, in bankable funds, the amount of this deposit, subject only to the following deductions, which it is agreed shall be passed to the credit of Buckeye Incubator Co.

1st—The amount of any deficiency in the return charges of said machines. 2d.—the amount of original freight, which may have been paid by said Buckeye Incubator Co. 3d—For absence of or damage to any part of said machines or operating adjuncts which were included in the original shipment, at the published catalogue prices of the same.

At the expiration of the Forty Days above referred to, without notice of dissatisfaction on the part of the depositor, as above provided, the amount of this deposit is to be passed to the credit of said Buckeye Incubator Co.

RENT—AGREEMENT—RENT

For the Renting of Machines from the Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, O.

This depositor has this day ordered from Buckeye Incubator Co., machines to the amount of this deposit to be shipped as ordered. Deposit being catalogue price of machines selected.

This depositor agrees to immediately notify said Buckeye Incubator Co. of the arrival of said machines, and if in good order accept them at once; but if in bad order decline to accept them from the carrier and so advise the Buckeye Incubator Co., who agree, immediately on receipt of original bill of lading or other evidence of ownership, to ship consigned to this depositor duplicate of the machines covered by the original order, of the arrival of which duplicate shipment said depositor agrees to give immediate notice to the consignor.

From the date of such arrival rent for the use of said machines, at the rates hereto attached, is to begin. When the entire amount deposited is absorbed by rent charges, the title to the machines covered by this deposit shall pass to and be vested in this depositor, and no further claim for payment on account of such machines shall be made by the Buckeye Incubator Co.

Should this depositor within thirty days from date of arrival of said machines, express a desire to purchase the same, the Buckeye Incubator Co. agrees that upon receipt of such notice title to the machines covered by this deposit shall pass to and be vested in this depositor, and said Buckeye Incubator Co. further agrees, upon receipt of said notice to remit to this depositor (in lieu of freight paid by this depositor) 5 per cent of the amount deposited.

If from any cause this depositor desires to return said machines before the deposit shall have been absorbed by the rental, said depositor agrees to mail to Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio, bill of lading or other satisfactory evidence of such return, and upon receipt of such consignment in good order (except such evidence of wear as is incident to a proper use of the machine). The Buckeye Incubator Co, agrees to return to this depositor in bankable funds the amount of this deposit, subject only to the following deductions; 1st—For rent on the terms and at the rate hereto attached. 2d—Amount of return charges, if any. 3d—Amount of original freight which may have been paid by Buckeye Incubator Co. 4th—Absence of or damage to any part of said machines or operating adjuncts which were part of the original shipment, at published Catalogue Prices of the same. No claim for damages shall be made for ordinary wear incident to a proper use of the machines.

Rent shall begin at date of arrival and continue to run until the bill of lading or other evidence of return shipment is in the hands of Buckeye Incubator Co.

No allowance will be made for any fractional part of the first month, nor for less than one-half of any month, and over one-half month will be charged as for one full month.

Rents per month—Incubators, 50-egg size, \$1.00; 100 egg size, \$1.50; 200 egg size, \$2.00

Rents per month—Brooders, No. 0, \$1.00; No. 1, \$1.50.

The above agreements apply only to styles A, B and C Buckeye Incubators, and to all Brooders. Agreement for the purchase of Style D Automatic Buckeye on the Installment plan will be sent on application.

We make no charge for crating and draying. All prices are F. O. B. Springfield, Ohio, except some extras and repairs as noted in price of same on page 57, that is to say, we pay neither freight nor express charges unless it is added to our catalogue price and covered by your remittance, except on cash sale of Style D Automatic Buckeye, which is freight prepaid east of the Rocky Mountains, or we will make you special quotations on specific machines at your request.

We Promptly Acknowledge All Orders

Remember When You Remit to First National Bank, Springfield, Ohio,

The bank is acting for our mutual convenience and we do not ask them to make acknowledgment of the receipt of your deposit, but they promptly advise us, and we immediately notify you of the receipt of your deposit by the bank and of your order by us, giving your order a particular number, to which we kindly ask that you refer in any future correspondence relating to this order or the machines covered by it.

If you do not receive our acknowledgement in a reasonable time, advise us by postal card stating date and character of remittance and what order was for.

Machines will be shipped by freight unless otherwise ordered. Should they arrive damaged, decline to accept them. Write us at once explaining the damage, and send us the original bill of lading (if by freight), and we will send you other machines. If you accept the damaged goods, you deprive us of all recourse on the carrier, and you must not expect us to make it good.

Our price for thermometer for Incubator use is 75 cents, and at no less price will we replace broken ones, except that immediately on arrival of the machine you find the thermometer broken, you mail to us the broken thermometer together with 50 cents, we will send you a new one.

Remit by express or postoffice money order, draft on New York or Chicago; or cash in registered letter. Do not send cash in an unregistered letter.

Do not send your personal check. Our margins are figured too close to admit paying collection on checks, and should you draw it covering collection, the goods will not be shipped until the check is honored.

Give both the shipping address and your address for mail matter distinctly, so they will not get confused. Write your name, town, county and state very plainly.

Mail this, plainly addressed to BUCKEYE INCUBATOR Co., Springfield, Ohio.

"Our Postoffice—Springfield, Ohio"

Remember, our postoffice is Springfield, Ohio. Many pieces of mail intended for us go to Springfield, Massachusetts, Illinois, or Missouri, and a few other Springfields. We probably eventually receive all of them, when the various postmasters awake to the fact that unclaimed mail matter addressed to Buckeye Incubator Company must be intended for the Buckeye State. But such mistakes in addresses cause vexatious annoyance and delay for the sender.

Our Guarantees.

Our Guarantee on Forty Days' Trial

If this Incubator does not meet your entire approval as to material, workmanship, finish, regulation, ease and economy of operation, hatching quality, or for any other cause, send us bill of lading or other evidence of its return within forty days from the day you receive it, and the money paid to us or deposited with the bank for said machine will be promptly refunded.

Our Guarantee on Cash Sale

If this Incubator does not conform in every respect with every representation made in our catalogue concerning it, return it promptly and the money paid for it will be as promptly refunded.

Our Guarantee on Rented Machines

That the machine you select shall conform in every detail with our catalogue description of it; that it is precisely the same machine as would be shipped on cash or trial sale; that it is in perfect order and will, if handled as per our instructions hatch the hatchable eggs entrusted to it.

Our Guarantee on Parts and Plans

That the parts furnished you shall be in every particular identical with those we use in constructing the machines of respective sizes and kinds which we offer in our catalogue, and that the plans shall be so explicit and detailed as that if you can read and understand measurements in inches and fractions thereof, you cannot fail to construct a machine in every respect the same as those we guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg entrusted to them, when operated by our instructions, and instructions the same as we send with all our machines will accompany the plans

OUR GUARANTEE ON STYLE D.

Automatic Buckeye.

This Incubator shall conform in every respect with every representation we make concerning it and remain in good working order and undamaged from legitimate use for five years.

This is surely as sweeping as you could ask, and any maker who cannot make an Incubator he dares GUARANTEE in this manner cannot make you a GUARANTEE or WARRANTY worth the paper it is written on.

We carry an exceptionally large stock, and though our variety is great we can ship anything you may select from this catalogue immediately on receipt of order.

While sending for our catalogue creates no obligation on your part, we wish to assure you that we guarantee the accuracy of every statement herein, and trust among the varieties we illustrate on the liberal terms we propose and the low prices we offer you may be able to favor us with your valued order.

Prices of Parts and Plans

No. 0—50-egg size—Hot Water, Buckeye Style B, with or without Nursery, consists of One Tank and Boiler, 1 Lamp, 1 Burner, 1 Chimney, 6 Lamp Wicks, 1 Buckeye Regulator complete, 1 Thermometer, 1 Thermometer Holder, 1 Egg Tester, 4 Turned Legs, 2 Egg Trays, 2 Glass for Door, Tins for surrounding Water Pipes and Filling Tube, Tin for covering Ventilator, 2 Iron Tank Rests Building Paper for packing, Hinges, Knob, Buttons and Screws, 1 Set Illustrations and Plans for construction of wood parts and 1 set Operating Instructions. Crated and delivered f. o. b. cars or express company. Galv. Steel Fittings....\$ 3 50
Copper Fittings\$ 5 00

Shipping weight about 25 pounds.

No. 1—100-egg size—Same as for 50-egg size, except 3 Egg Trays instead of two.
Galv. Steel Fittings.....\$ 5 25
Copper Fittings\$ 8 00

Shipping weight about 35 pounds.

No. 2—200-egg size—Double everything for No. 1, except egg Trays; (of these there are five) and Egg Tester, (of which there is but one.) Galv. Steel Fittings.....\$ 9.25
Copper Fittings\$15 00

Shipping weight about 55 pounds.

No. 2—200-egg size—Hot Water Buckeye Style C; a cheaper construction and of Galv. Steel only. Galv. Steel Fittings.....\$ 7 50
Everything itemized for No. 1, except we send 5 Egg Trays and 4 Glass for Doors.

Shipping weight about 60 pounds.

No. 0—Old Hen Indoor Brooder—Consists of 1 Tank and Boiler, 1 Lamp, 1 Burner, 1 Chimney and 6 Wicks, Tin for Tank protection, Wire for Yard, all necessary Hooks and Eyes, Flannel for front, Illustrations and Plans for construction of wood and 1 Set Operating Instructions. Galv. Steel Fittings.....\$ 2 00

Shipping weight about 20 pounds.

No. 1—Old Hen Indoor Brooder—Same as for No. 0, with the addition of Flannel for inside hover. Galv. Steel Fittings.....\$ 3 50

Shipping weight about 30 pounds.

Understand all these parts are identically the same as we employ in building these respective sizes and kinds for our regular trade.

We Carry in Stock Other
Necessary Poultry Supplies

Desiring to instruct our patrons how to raise poultry cheaply, we devote a little of our catalogue to patent appliances, foods, etc., simply as a convenience to our patrons, who think they must have some of these things. We carry a stock of the following items, most of which we have been selling for many years and know them to be the best of their kind, and at prices as low as anyone can sell them.

Bone Mill, "Dandy"—For Grinding Green Bone

Is the only one at this price or less on which we would pay the freight, is strong, well made, of large capacity and easy to run; weighs 100 pounds. Price, \$10.00 f. o. b., Springfield, Ohio.

Corn Sheller, "The Bailey,"

Delivers the cob outside the box and will shell a bushel in fifteen minutes; weighs 10 pounds. Price, \$1.50, f. o. b., Springfield, Ohio.

Feed Grinding Mills

4½ inch chilled iron burrs, steel shaft and 20-inch fly wheel; weighs 27 pounds; No. 1, to fasten on bench, \$3.00; No. 2, to fasten on wall by bracket, \$3.50; No. 3, to fasten to the floor with legs, \$4.25; all f. o. b., Springfield, Ohio.

Clover Cutter "Webster"

Self-feeder and self-sharpener; cuts eight times every revolution; weighs 5 pounds. Price, \$3.00, f. o. b. here.

Sprayer, "Perfection"

For spraying poultry houses, plants, etc., strong, well made and durable, tin, 50 cents each, f. o. b. here.

Caponizing Instruments—"The Best"

With instructions, per set, \$3.00 by mail.

Self-Feeding Drinking Fountains

Galvanized steel, ½ gal., 35 cents; 1 gal., 50 cents; "Buckeye" glass and galvanized iron, 1 quart, 35 cents; all f. o. b. here.

Poultry Markers

Steel cutter and spring, nickel plated, strong and neat, vest pocket size; each, 25 cents by mail.

Leg Bands "Copper"

All sizes, lettered or numbered, 15 cents per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100 by mail.

Price List Repairs and Extras

These Items Ship by Express or Freight F. O. B. Springfield, Ohio.

Tanks, Boilers and Heaters

Copper, for Buckeye A and B, No. 0.....	\$3.00
“ “ “ B. No. 1.....	4.50
“ “ “ B, No. 2.....	9.00
Galvanized Steel, for Buckeye B and C, No. 0.....	1.50
“ “ “ “ B and C, No. 1.....	2.50
“ “ “ “ B, No. 2.....	5.00
“ “ “ “ C, No. 2.....	4.50
“ “ “ Old Hen Brooder, No. 0.....	1.25
“ “ “ “ “ No. 1.....	2.00
“ “ “ Invincible Brooder, No. 0.....	1.25
“ “ “ “ “ No. 1.....	2.00
“ “ “ Security Brooder, No. 1.....	3.50
“ “ “ “ “ No. 2.....	5.00
“ “ “ “ “ No. 3.....	7.00
“ “ “ “ “ No. 4.....	8.50
Egg or Nursery Trays, for any Buckeye.....	25

Lamp Bowls (No Burner or Chimney)

Copper, for Buckeye A, Nos. 0 and 1.....	\$1.00
“ “ “ B, Nos. 0, 1 and 2.....	1.00
“ “ “ A, No. 2.....	1.50
Galvanized Steel, for Buckeye B. and C, all sizes.....	.25
“ “ “ In-Door Old Hen Brooder, all sizes.....	.25
“ “ “ Out-Door “ “ “ “ “ 1.00	
“ “ “ Invincible Brooders, all sizes.....	.25
“ “ “ Inv. Br'd's, with box, all sizes.....	1.00
“ “ “ Security Brooders, Nos. 1 and 2,....	.25
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3 and 4,....	.50
Runs, wire 4 feet long, for No. 0 Brooder.....	1.00
“ “ 4 “ “ “ No. 1 “ “	1.25
Cover “ 4 “ “ “ No. 0 “ “	.50
“ “ 4 “ “ “ No. 1 “ “	.75
“ wood 4 “ “ “ No. 0 “ “	1.25
“ “ 4 “ “ “ No. 1 “ “	1.75

Self-Feeding Drinking Fountains

Galvanized Steel, Half Gallon, 35c; One Gallon.....	.50
Buckeye—Glass and Iron, Self-Feeding, One Quart.....	.35

These Items Ship by Express F. O. B. Here, or by Mail Postpaid
When Small

Iron and Isinglass Lamp Chimneys

For any Buckeye.....	\$.25
“ “ Old Hen Brooder.....	.25
“ “ Invincible “	.25
“ Security Brooder, Nos. 1 and 2.....	.25
“ “ “ No. 3 “ 4.....	.50
Draw-Off Cap, for any Buckeye or Brooder.....	.10
“ Cock, for any Buckeye and Security.....	.25
Filler Cap, for any Buckeye or Brooder.....	.15
Thermometer, for Incubator use.....	.75
“ “ Brooder use.....	.25
“ Holder (wire).....	.15
Lamp Hangers.....	.25

Damper for any Buckeye.....	\$.10
Set Nut for any Buckeye.....	.25
Any Regulator Wire for any Buckeye.....	.10
Long Lever for any Buckeye.....	.15
Thermostat Spring for any Buckeye	.15
Rubber Bar only for any Buckeye.....	.75
Buckeye Hard Rubber Regulator, complete, for any Buckeye 1.50	
“ Automatic regulator complete for Style D “ “ ..	1.50
Burner for any Buckeye or Brooder.....	.25
Egg Tester “Buckeye”.....	.35
Ventilator Cap for Hot Air Buckeye.....	.15
Brass Rod, from Thermostat to Set Nut.....	.15
Lamp Wick, our size, 2 for.....	.05

These items are included in the prices of the respective machines and this list
is only for use in case of loss or damage to the various parts.

As a Satisfactory Answer to the Query: Will Double Yoke Eggs Hatch? We Append the Affirmative Testimony of Some of Our Patrons

Dr. H. T. Walker, 210 W. Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

You advertise "50 chicks from 50 eggs." We can beat that. Mr. Lindsay has made three hatches with the Buckeye I ordered for him—1st was 35 chicks from 50 eggs, 2d was 48 chicks from 50 eggs and the 3d contained one very large egg, evidently a double yolk egg, for this hatch resulted in 51 chicks from 50 eggs.

M. E. Welisck, Cary Station, Illinois.

The Buckeye is a wonder. My first hatch was 50 chicks from 49 eggs. One was a twin and they are as well formed, perfect chicks as you ever saw. All are alive and doing well. Other hatches were as good, bar the twins. It hatches every egg.

F. L. Tanner, Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania.

My first hatch with the Buckeye was 48 chicks. Next I placed two eggs on top of the others and got 50 chicks from 52 eggs—and have since then hatched 51 chicks from 50 eggs.

R. H. Rockford, Port Chester, New York.

I at first doubted that Texas man's story of 2 chicks from one egg, but I have recently hatched two chicks from one egg and raised them to weigh 5 pounds each.

If the Eggs are of the Kind Fit to Put in an Incubator, Will the Buckeye Hatch Every Egg Put in It? Thousands of Our Patrons Say Yes! We Have However Space But for a Few of Them.

G. F. Mankin, Lock Box 54, Luther, Michigan.

My second hatch with the Buckeye resulted in 50 chicks from 50 eggs.

Henry Wilson, Box 132, Sta. C, Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—My first hatch with the 100-egg Buckeye, Model B, resulted in 100 live chicks from 100 eggs.

C. Varian, Peekskill, New York.

I hatched 50 chicks from 50 eggs with the Buckeye and raised 49 of them.

Chas. Mohr, Struthers, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—Incubator No. 16,440, 50-egg size, started hatch May 20, finished June 10; result, 50 live fowls—27 W. P. Rocks, 23 S. C. B. Leghorns.

Geo. Luce, Wheeling, West Virginia, Edington Lane.

GENTLEMEN:—I am glad to report a hatch of 50 chicks from 50 eggs I hatched with your Buckeye Incubator, which I bought of you last year when I lived in Pittsburg.

M. C. Matthews, Upola, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—Incubator No. A-7584, 50-egg size, started hatch July 6; finished July 27, result, 50 live chicks.

That Good Hatches With a Buckeye are Not Accidents, Witness the Following.

Mrs. W. F. Graham, New Hartford, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.

GENTLEMEN:—Incubator No. A-2341, 50-egg size, started hatch March 28; finished April 16; result, 43 chicks.

Started hatch April 18; finished May 8; result, 47 chicks.

Started hatch May 12; finished May 31; result, 50 chicks.

Started hatch June 2; finished June 22; result, 49 chicks.

Started hatch July 5; finished July 25; result, 50 chicks.

Chas. Schnecker, 64 Mahon Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith enclose report of Incubator No. 15927:

50-egg size, started April 1, finished April 21; result 47 live chicks.

“ “ started April 23, finished May 14; result, 45 live chicks.

“ “ started May 22, finished June 12; result, 48 live chicks.

“ “ started June 14, finished July 5; result, 43 live chicks.

“ “ started July 7, finished July 28; result, 49 live chicks.

“ “ started July 30, finished August 20; result, 46 live chicks.

“ “ started August 23, finished Sept. 13; result, 48 live chicks.

“ “ started Sept. 14, finished Oct. 5; result, 50 live chicks.

All the chicks are strong and healthy. I think the Buckeye I got can't be beat.

Paul Clyde, Hoopers Station, Ohio.

In four hatches with the 50-egg Buckeye, each resulted as follows: First, 45 chicks; second, 47 chicks; third, 48 chicks; fourth, 50 chicks; each from 50 eggs.

Sallie E. Bowen, Nora, Indiana.

My three hatches from the 200-egg Buckeye were 185, 193 and 175 chicks from 200 untested eggs in each hatch.

Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kansas, Sunny Side Farm.

I have hatched at one time as many as 107 chicks with my 100-egg Buckeye, but do not consider that so good as my last which was 102 chicks from 103 eggs.

Bert S. Robinson, Urbana, Ohio, Route 3.

GENTLEMEN:—June 1 hatch, 50 chicks from 50 fertile eggs; from the hatch of June 26 I got 49 chicks; May 12 I got 49 chicks from 49 fertile eggs; April 16 I got 48 chicks from a 50-egg hatch.

R. F. Harding, Western Star, Ohio.

Your Buckeye does the work easy and hatches every fertile egg. First hatch, 48 from 50; second, 43 from 50; third, 50 from 50. This can only be beat with twins.

Edward Meyers, Bethany, Connecticut.

Five hatches from my Buckeye are as follows: 49 chicks from 50 eggs, 45 chicks from 50 eggs, 38 chicks from 40 eggs and 35 chicks from 36 eggs.

Sarah L. White, Smithboro, Illinois.

The results from 50 eggs each time with my Buckeye are: First, 50 chicks; second, 48 chicks; third, 46 chicks; fourth, 49 chicks; fifth, 44 chicks; sixth, 46 chicks; seventh, 43 chicks; and eighth, 41 chicks. All large, thrifty chicks and I have raised nearly all of them.

Mrs. M. T. Duval, Old Church, Virginia.

I never before saw an Incubator, yet from the Buckeye I got 49, 48 and 50 chicks from 50 eggs each hatch.

Paul Wolf, Menno, Wisconsin.

I can do nothing but praise the No. 0 Buckeye. Last year I had six hatches resulting as follows: First, 38; second, 35; third, 49; fourth, 45; fifth, 48; sixth, 50. These were all made from untested eggs. My first hatch this year was 48 from 50 tested eggs. The Old Hen Brooder is just the thing for little chicks.

Jennie Strive, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

We have one of your No. 0 Buckeye Hatchers and it is the best Incubator made. I have made six hatches, resulting as follows: First, 49; second, 50; third, 47; fourth, 50; fifth, 39 (grocer's eggs); sixth, 50 (from Incubator hen eggs.) I can not say too much in praise for the little Buckeye.

J. L. Calvert, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The Buckeye B has been doing good work. First hatch we got 41 chicks from 50 eggs, which was good; second hatch was 48 chicks from 50 eggs, which was better, and the third hatch was 50 chicks from 50 eggs, which can't be beat.

Mrs. John Wintermantle, 3036 Stickney Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

I have one of your 100-egg Buckeye B. Incubators, which can't be beat. First hatch 70 chicks from 100 eggs, but they were store eggs; next two hatches were 90 chicks from 100 eggs.

Jennie Sperling, Ripley, New York.

There is nothing like your little Buckeye B for hatching chicks. It will hatch every fertile egg. Out of three hatches last year 145 chicks from 150 eggs. This year I set it four times and have 190 fine chicks.

T. W. Sisty, Dunnellen, New Jersey.

First hatch with little Style B Buckeye, 42 chicks from 44 eggs; second hatch, 39 chicks from 46 eggs; third, 42 chicks from 42 eggs; fourth, 40 chicks from 40 eggs. Who can beat this?

Some of Our Patrons Do Not Fear to Draw Comparisons

Mrs. L. Vollrath, Lockport, Illinois.

There are two reliable machines here, one hatched 90 and the other 36 chicks. My first hatch with my 100-egg Buckeye was 86 chicks and second, 99 chicks.

H. M. Foulds, Sterling, Illinois.

A Victor, costing \$17.50, and a Reliable, costing \$26.00, started the same time I did. The Victor hatched 24 and the Reliable 34 chicks. My 50-egg Buckeye, costing \$5.50, hatched 31 chicks from 48 untested eggs.

T. W. Smith, Davisville, New Hampshire.

I got 28 nice chicks from 36 eggs with the 50-egg Buckeye. Two of my neighbors have incubators; one paid \$22.00 for a 120-egg machine and the other paid \$36.00 for a 200-egg machine. They only got 9 to 40 chicks at a time, 40 being the most either of them ever got. My \$5.50 machine beats them all.

J. Hanks, Alvord, Texas.

The little Buckeye is all O. K. First hatch, 32 chicks from 50 eggs, and 14 of them were not fertile. There are 5 other incubators in our town and mine beats them all.

Geo. E. Rowley, Spencertown, New York.

I have had two hatches from the Buckeye, 70 chicks from 72 eggs and 79 chicks from 82 eggs. It beats any other make of Incubator I have ever used, and I have used the Sure Hatch, the Cyphers, the Excelsior and the Prairie State.

D. N. Williams, West Newton, Pennsylvania.

I can get no good results from the two incubators made in our state which I have, while from the Buckeye I got 49 chicks from 50 eggs the first time.

Samuel Fleming, 75 Hampshire Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

With the Buckeye I have hatched 47 chicks from 50 eggs. I have run it alongside of a Prairie State and with the same eggs for four hatchings and in every case got two more chicks from the Buckeye than I did from the Prairie State.

G. E. Johnson, Princeton, Illinois.

A Victor near me, 200-egg size, had 3 hatches; first, 6 chicks; second, 7 chicks; third, 37 chicks. A Reliable, 200-egg size, got 95 chicks. First time I got 116 chicks from store eggs with the 200-egg Buckeye.

Henry Fleishauer, Everett, Washington.

With the Buckeye I hatched 49 chicks from 50 eggs. My neighbor has a Petaluma. It changes 10 degrees in 15 minutes, while any child can operate the Buckeye successfully. My neighbor now wants a Buckeye.

J. M. Bennett, Churchland, North Carolina.

In four hatches with the Buckeye I hatched each time four-fifths of the eggs set. It will hatch every fertile egg.

That Experience is Unnecessary is Evidenced by These Few From Thousands of as Good First Timers.

S. N. Wintzel, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Forty-nine chicks from 50 eggs the first time is what I call successful hatching. From this time on I shall sing nothing but praise for the little Buckeye.

W. S. Owen, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

I am more than pleased with my 100-egg Buckeye. I have 97 chicks out of 100 eggs. They are now three weeks old and doing fine.

Mrs. W. H. Peavey, Jasonville, Indiana.

My first hatch from the 100-egg Buckeye was 91 chicks from 100 untested eggs.

N. C. McDougal, Coronado Beach, California.

Am well pleased with the 50-egg Buckeye B. First hatch, 35 from 50; second, 45 from 50.

Emile Walden, Vassar Michigan.

Your "Can't be Beat" Buckeye A hatched 49 chicks from 50 eggs.

Allen G. Grish, Warner, Ohio, R. R. 5.

I had good success with my 50-egg Buckeye B, getting 48 nice, healthy chicks from 50 eggs, and am well satisfied.

Mrs. Ellen Baker, Swea City, Iowa.

With your 100-egg Buckeye I hatched 99 chicks from 100 eggs the first time.

Frank Sanders, Marion, Indiana.

The Buckeye is all right. I hatched 98 chicks from 100 eggs with it the first time.

Jeanette Arnold, Stryker, Ohio.

The 100-egg Buckeye has just hatched 87 fine chicks from 100 untested eggs.

L. A. Hanscom, West Leeds, Maine.

My very first hatch from the 100-egg Buckeye was 81 chicks from the 100 eggs I put in it.

Jas. Flynn, Cumberland, Maryland.

The 200-egg Buckeye is all right. I hatched 182 chicks from 200 untested eggs.

D. W. Banks, Lexington, Illinois.

Never operated an Incubator before, yet the first hatch with the Buckeye was 49 chicks from 49 eggs.

Belle Hensley, Pascola, Missouri.

The 50-egg Buckeye will hatch every fertile egg. My first hatch was 43 chicks from 43 fertile eggs, and am well pleased with it.

E. Elseffer, Ayrshire, Iowa.

GENTLEMEN:—The Buckeye and Old Hen have proven eminently satisfactory; am especially pleased with heater and regulator; my first hatch was 100 per cent; nothing could do better.

Mrs. T. E. Foughty, R. D. 5, Bluffton, Indiana.

Had five hatches last season with my 50-egg Buckeye, and had splendid success every time, never getting less than 35 chicks and most always 45 to 48. Every fertile egg hatched.

Jno. S. Knesla, Smith Street, Rockville Center, New York.

Have had excellent results with the 50-egg Buckeye, hatching 42 chicks from 42 eggs.

Chas. R. Foster, (Poe Street, Vineville) Macon, Georgia.

First hatch 37 chicks from 39 eggs; second hatch, 45 chicks from 45 eggs, in the 50-egg style B. Buckeye.

Duke W. Butman, 314 West Main Street, Little Falls, New York.

I have had splendid success with your small Incubator. First hatch 35 from 40; second, 40 from 45; third, 49 chicks from 50 eggs.

W. W. Bailey, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

My first hatch with two of the 50-egg Bantams resulted in 48 chicks from one and 50 chicks from the other. The next hatch was 50 chicks from 50 eggs from each Bantam; 100 chicks from 100 eggs is hard to beat.

D. F. Debolt, Lennox, South Dakota.

The 50-egg Buckeye is all right. I hatched 48 chicks from 50 eggs with it.

Theo. Sanderson, Rock Dell, Maine.

The Buckeye beats the Old Hen 16 to 1. It hatched 47 chicks from 48 eggs. Regulator works to perfection. Temperature never varies. It is all you claim.

The Low Priced Buckeyes Are a Surprise

J. B. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah. Box 310.

About one year ago I purchased a 50-egg size Style C Buckeye. I thought when it arrived that it was too insignificant to use so did not operate it until this spring, and to my surprise it hatched 48 strong chicks from 50 eggs.

J. Alyce Death, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

I bought your 50-egg Buckeye C as a toy, but since I have received 94 per cent hatches I have concluded low prices do not always mean inferior goods. J. B. SMITH, Box 310.

W. H. Scott, Tom's Brook, Virginia.

With the 200-egg size Style C Buckeye I hatched 186 chicks from 200 eggs. Pretty good for a \$12.50 incubator.

All Kinds of Eggs Hatch

Mrs. Chas. Boltz, Bath, Ohio.

I have just hatched with the Buckeye, 39 turkeys from 41 eggs.

Amanda Hughes, Kempton, Indiana.

With the 100-egg Buckeye Style C I made the following hatches: 85, 86, 75 and 78 chicks from 100 untested eggs each hatch, and hatched 26 geese from 46 eggs.

John Ecker, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Am using the 50-egg Buckeye with great success. Have hatched of chicks 46 from 50 eggs, 49 from 50 eggs and 48 from 50 eggs, and of duck 40 from 40 eggs.

Our Parts and Plans Make Equally Good Machines

E. H. Beebe, New London, Conn.

I have constructed a 50 egg Incubator from the parts and plans I purchased from you and with it have hatched 47 nice chicks from the 50 eggs. The plan is all right.

Kindly bear in mind these testimonials to the merit of our Incubators are merely selections from widely different localities to illustrate different points, and are not one per cent of all we have received, equally as good as the best we publish. No consideration other than our thanks has been given for any of them. Not one either now or at any other time has either received or been offered a commission on sales, or been connected with this company in any capacity whatever, and we give them simply for what you may esteem them worth, trusting, of course, that they will have some weight in securing your favorable consideration of the Incubators we offer you. Just as an article cannot be at the same time perfectly new and in general use, so we can give you no testimonials from operators of our most perfect incubator of all—the Style D Automatic Buckeye. If, however, our five-year guarantee and sixty days trial is not a sufficient inducement, we can assure you of an abundance of testimonials by this time next year, and remain,

Yours to command,

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

